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Part One
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DODGE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Alleged Reformers Making the Dock Board a Political Machine.

SPOILS SYSTEM IN PUBLIC WORKS

Commissioner O'Brien's Significant Remarks About Men on the Wrong Side—Mr. Brookfield's Idea.

Among those who have closely followed the doings of the two members of the Dock Board, now called "reform," there is a growing conviction that, whatever may be Mr. O'Brien's or Mr. Einstein's ideas of a proper administration of this important city department, it is not the one which is held by those who believe that actual reform can best be obtained by an inquiry as to the efficiency of employes and a consequent regard for civil service rules.

There is evidence that the new board has evaded, as far as possible, the requirements of the civil service, and that in place of its 400 discharged employes it has substituted 400 men recommended in squads of twenty by as many Republican district leaders.

There is a civil service regulation which became operative May 1. It requires, among other things, that laborers and dock builders in employ of the city shall be selected from a list of eligible candidates, furnished by the Civil Service Commission. In the old Dock Board régime there was no strata, from Commissioner to laborer, which was not Tammany. Therefore, when two of Mayor Strong's appointees took office as Dock Board Commissioners, it was expected that something would happen.

That something did happen. Four hundred men, whose names appeared on what is known as the "reserve list," were ordered to be dismissed, Commissioner Phelan, the then only Tammany Commissioner on the board, strongly protesting, and urging that the men should have a hearing.

He was overruled, and the men were dismissed in a body. It was said that incompetency on their part had been charged. Moreover, it was urged that the Dock Board 400, or at least a majority of them, were not regularly in the employ of the city, but formed simply a reserve list from which labor could be drawn when wanted.

All this was done ostensibly in the name of reform. And also in the name of reform, which now appears to have been taken in vain, the appointment of other men to take the places of those stricken from the rolls was made, and good care was taken to see that the change took place before the important date, May 1.

No regard was paid to civil service rules in making the appointments. And, as there was no special work to be done at the time or immediately thereafter, there was no legitimate cause for haste in filling that "reserve list." The significance of it all lies in this fact: Through a curiously-framed regulation, the Dock Board is empowered to draw from this reserve list at any time any men that it wants, independent of the civil service or any of its rules. And The New-York Times is reliably reformed that the 400 men who were appointed to fill the places of those dismissed were simply appointed from twenty lists sent to the "reform" Commissioners by twenty Republican district leaders, no questions whatever concerning capacity or worth being asked or required.

A few of the new Dock Board officials made a half-hearted effort to deny this yesterday. But the evidence is too direct to admit of any such denial. Special significance is added when it is recalled that a bill repealing the Lawson bill, enacted one year ago, is pending in the Senate. The Lawson bill made it obligatory on the Dock Board to have its work done by contract, except where minor expense was involved. Under the law, all dredging costing more than $250 had to be done by contract, and all other work rated at more than $500 was placed in the same category. If the Lawson bill is repealed, and it is in a fair way toward annulment, the repealer having already passed the Assembly, it will be seen that the patronage of the department will be an important dispensation for any who seek to use it for partisan reasons. Thus aptly directed, the Dock Department can easily be converted into a political machine. There are indications that nothing which tend to further that end has been neglected.

Of course, the en masse discharge of the entire reserve list and the immediate reappointment of other men before the civil service regulation and the date on which it became effective might be mere coincidents. The recommendations from politicians which secured the appointments of the present retainers might also have been accidental favors from riparian experts who have only the general welfare of the city in view. But impartial observers, and especially those who have a preference for that sort of reform which a majority of citizens declared themselves for last November, are inclined to look at the proceedings of this board with distrust. If Mr. O'Brien meant anything at all, what did he mean when, after the dismissal of the first 150 who got their congé, he was asked by one of a party of three newspaper men the reason of dismissal. "Inefficiency," he alleged. "But what was the real reason?" persisted the spokesman of the party. Whereupon Mr. O'Brien looked knowingly at the trio and said confidentially:

"Well, they were not on the right side, you know." One of the reporters made a comment on the candor of the admission, and Mr. O'Brien said, cheerfully: "Oh, well, you can't use that, you know. Your papers are all backing us up, and won't allow you to say anything against us."

Here are some other facts for Mayor Strong to consider. The old board managed to transact its work with the assistance of four stenographers. The new board wants an additional two or three, although the amount of clerical work has not increased. That story has already been told. Some new features were added to it yesterday. It seems that when the increased clerical force was projected, a messenger was sent to the Civil Service Commission for a list of eligible candidates. It was alleged yesterday that the list was returned, and a list formulated by the "reform" Commissioners was sent to the Civil Service Board instead, and that the men whose names appeared upon it subsequently called at the Criminal Court Building, where the board meets, for examination.

Then an extra stenographer for the President of the Dock Board was appointed, and without any reference to the Civil Service Examiners. A man who ought to know told the reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that the new appointee is not a stenographer at all; simply an amanuensis to Mr. O'Brien—for which he draws $1,500 per year.

In the way of curtailing expenses of the department, Charles J. Friedman was appointed Monday as Secretary to Treasurer Einstein at a salary of $2,000. His predecessor, E. V. Gregory, who was summarily dismissed, drew a stipend of $1,500.

Commissioner Phelan, whose secretary Gregory was, protested against his removal. His protest was unheeded. When the new secretary appeared, there was something in his appearance that attracted the notice of one of the Dock Board officials. "Where did you get him?" Mr. Einstein was asked by the curious one.

"Oh, he is a cousin of my wife," was the reformer's reply.

Commissioner Einstein was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. The reporter met him in the hallway of the Dock Board's reservation at Pier A, and had accompanied him as far as the door of Mr. Einstein's room before the latter discovered his interlocutor's identity. At the door he paused.

"What paper you from?" he asked.

The reporter told him.

"The Times," said Mr. Einstein, "said last Thursday that we were fakes, hypocrites, incompetents."

The reporter nodded.

"Now, I want to say," resumed Mr. Einstein, "that I consider that as praise from The Times."

The reporter made a note of the Commissioner's views. Mr. Einstein glared a moment, and then said, excitedly:

"You are not going to print that, are you?" The reporter said something about doing so, and the Commissioner banged the door, and the interview was at an end.

Mr. Terry, the Secretary of the board, professed ignorance as to the exact number of men who had been appointed or dismissed, and referred his questioner to Chief Engineer Greene. The latter said he had kept no record of changes.

EVERYTHING FOR REPUBLICANS.

Why State Democrats and German-Americans Complain of Mr. Brookfield.

Complaints are being made by members of the New-York State Democracy and the German Reform Union that the Department of Public Works is not being conducted in conformity with the platform of non-partisanship, on which Mayor Strong was elected. They claim that the department is being conducted as though the victory of last November over Tammany Hall was a victory for the Republican Party alone, and that almost all of the patronage is going to Republicans.

They think that if Mayor Strong is conducting his office on the principle of non-partisanship, the same principle should control in the bestowal of patronage by the important appointees of the Mayor.

While a few State Democrats and a few members of the German-American Reform Union have obtained small places in the Department of Public Works since Commissioner William Brookfield was appointed, the great majority of all the appointees and all of the new appointees to important places in the department are Republicans, and the whole department has been steadily and is now almost completely Republicanized.

There are more Republican Assembly district leaders serving as heads of the bureaus in the department now than there ever were Tammany district leaders serving in the same capacity under the Tammany administration. It is also true that almost all the removals made since Commissioner Brookfield has been in control were made for political reasons wholly, and not on the ground of inefficiency or neglect of duty. Such removals are defended upon the ground that the reform administration was charged by the people at the polls with the duty of turning the Tammany men out of office, and big and little employes of the Department of Public Works have been turned out for this reason.

Commissioner Brookfield himself has openly stated that the business of turning men out of their places was very disagreeable to him, and that he finds no pleasure in affixing his signature to a paper that will take employment from any man who is doing his duty. He contends, with truth, that the only thing that will remedy this condition is civil service carried out logically and faithfully.

Something in this direction will be done now in the department under the rule of the Civil Service Commissioners requiring the registration of laborers and their certification to the various city departments by the Commissioners. But this rule went into effect only on May 1, and prior to that day large numbers of the Democrats who were laborers and subordinates in the department were turned out of their places and Republicans were appointed to fill them. Like in the Dock Department, great haste was made in making appointments before May 1.

In one day alone, about 300 laborers and subordinates were turned out. In filling these places the Republican Assembly district leaders who are affiliated with the Brookfield faction of the Republican Party in this city and apparently as much to do as the Tammany district leaders had in the old days. The Platt Republican district leaders naturally had very little to say as to the distribution of the patronage.

The Brookfield leaders, however, did very well. For instance, Isaac J. Leskind of the Fifteenth Assembly District has "placed" about a dozen men in the department; Stephen Simonson of the Seventeenth Assembly District has "placed" eighteen or twenty; H. C. Piercy, in the Eighth Assembly District, has "placed" several, and so have John W. Jacobus and almost all of the other Brookfield leaders. In the Sixth District Hilliard, the old leader, and Huber, the anti-Platt leader, have about divided this patronage. The civil-service registration will check them to a considerable extent now, but most of the places have been disposed of already to men who have "pulls" with the leaders.

In selecting his heads of bureaus, Mr. Brookfield has in most every instance selected not only Republicans, but Republican district politicians, who affiliate with his faction in the Republican County Committee. He contended that, without the aid of four or five of these district leaders, the combination which resulted in the victory of last Fall could not well have been made, and he openly announced that he would reward them.

He has appointed John Simpson, Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District, Superintendent of the Bureau of Streets; John C. Graham, the Brookfield leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, under Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies; Columbus O. Johnson, the Republican leader of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, Water Register, and William Henkel, the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances. E. P. North, who was appointed Water Purveyor, is a Brookfield Republican, but is not a district leader, never having been active in politics.

So the politicians agree that, despite the non-partisan character of the platform on which Mayor Strong was elected, practical politics is just as rife in the Department of Public Works as ever.

THE TEXAS TREASURY INSOLVENT

Not a Cent Left in the Vaults to Meet Claims of Over $500,000.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 7.—The State Treasury, when it closed last night, was announced insolvent by Treasurer Wortham.

The passage of the general appropriation bill by the Legislature just closed made the State liable at once for $814,000. To pay this amount there was only $100,000. The bill became effective yesterday and warrants were drawn, and within six hours every cent of the $100,000 in the Treasury was taken out, and there is now a shortage of $514,000. Treasurer Wortham says it will be next January before the State will be on a cash basis again.

Horseman Nelson Uses a Revolver.

WATERVILLE, Me., May 7.—C. H. Nelson, the horseman, and Dr. L. G. Bunker engaged in a friendly scuffle this afternoon, and later fought. Nelson was worsted. He went to the hotel after his revolver, and came back to force Bunker to apologize. City Marshal McFadden and Policeman Call came on the scene, and as McFadden tried to wrench the revolver from Nelson's hand, the weapon was discharged between Call's legs. Nelson was arrested, waived examination, and was bound over in $5,000 to appear at the September term of the Superior Court, and in $5,000 to keep the peace one year.

Mr. Uhl in a Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Acting Secretary Uhl of the State Department took the place of Secretary Gresham at the Cabinet meeting to-day, Mr. Gresham being ill. This is the first time since President Arthur's Administration, ten years ago, that an assistant Secretary has participated in a Cabinet council. The meeting was attended by all the other Cabinet officers except Attorney General Olney. Mr. Gresham continues to improve.

Col. Van Cleef Resigns.

TRENTON, N. J., May 7.—Col. John T. Van Cleef, whose name was connected with the map transactions exposed by the Senate Investigating Committee, has offered his resignation to the State Board of Assessors as Secretary of that body, and to Gov. Werts as Colonel on the latter's staff.

Philadelphia May Be Investigated.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon decided to report affirmatively the Penrose resolution to investigate the municipal affairs of Philadelphia.

MUST WIN BY HARD WORK

Baltimore Business Men Enlist Against Free Silver.

THE NATION'S CREDIT IN DANGER

President Levering of the Board of Trade to Appoint Delegates to the Memphis Sound Money Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—The Baltimore Board of Trade will send three delegates to the Memphis Sound Money Convention. The Committee on Banks and Currency submitted a report to-day, which was accepted, and President Levering will appoint the delegates. The report is, in part, as follows:

Your committee views with alarm the danger which now threatens the credit of this nation. The silver men, calling themselves bimetallists, desire to establish silver monometallism by the adoption of free and unlimited coinage, and they would have every one believe that the United States can, under a silver standard, maintain her credit in the eyes of the civilized world. By skillful reasonings and by catering to popular fallacies, they have already begun to educate the masses of the people, preparatory to making free silver the main issue of the next Presidential campaign.

In order to resist and overcome this work the men who have the real interests of this country at heart must lose no time in organizing. The sound money convention to be held in Memphis, Tenn., on the 23d of May, 1895, is the first step in this direction, and your committee recommends that the invitation conveyed through Judge Patterson to send delegates to it be accepted.

There is no question before the public about which it knows so little. An educational campaign must be initiated, and since the West is the stronghold of the silver party, the South may prove to be the battleground of this great approaching controversy.

The business men of Baltimore are interested greatly in the financial question, and will do all in their power to help bring about its proper solution.

THE COST OF FREE COINAGE.

Lambert Tree of Chicago Tells Why He Is Not a Silver Man.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Lambert Tree, speaking on the silver question, said:

"I believe in as full use as possible of gold and silver as long as the dollar unit of both metals can be kept of equal exchangeable value, and if there could be an international agreement between the great commercial nations to maintain parity between the two metals there would be no objection to the free coinage of silver.

"Without such an agreement it would be the height of folly for the Government of the United States to attempt free coinage. It would mean our immediate descent to silver monometallism, with all the humiliation and disaster to the commercial and industrial interests of the country which such a situation would imply.

"It would mean the disappearance from circulation of about $600,000,000 of gold, and, for the time being, to that extent, a contraction of the currency.

"It would mean the partial repudiation of debts and obligations, public and private.

"It would mean the paralysis of every industrial enterprise in Illinois and infinite injury to every one of her sons who has to earn his money by the sweat of his brow.

"I should like infinitely to attend the convention on the 4th of June, and my fellow-Democrats in this county have done me the honor to select me as one of the delegates. I shall certainly attend the convention, unless circumstances compel my going abroad before the date of its meeting."

SENATOR STEWART WRITES AGAIN

Addresses Another "Open Letter" to President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Stewart of Nevada has written a third "open letter" to President Cleveland, taking as his text the President's recent letter to Gov. Stone of Mississippi. Among other things, Mr. Stewart says:

The honor and advantages of gold monometallism exclusively belonged to the Republican Party under the leadership of Wall and Lombard Streets until you led the scattered forces of Democracy out of the wilderness of financial absurdities taught by Jefferson and his deluded associates.

Senator Stewart tells the President substantially that the Republican leaders, mentioning "the Shermans, Harrisons, and Reeds, had no faith that their zeal in securing legislation and action for their gold monopoly was shared by the people at large"; that they shrank from public declaration in favor of "the sacred gold standard, which absorbed their private devotion," and concludes by saying:

Fear not. The Harrisons, the Shermans, the Reeds, and the McKinleys will never be able to rally the goldites of the Republican side to meet the gold forces commanded by you in the contest you have inaugurated for the honor and amoluments of sound money, safe currency, and civil service reform. Their indirect methods served well in the past, while secrecy was the road to success, but will fail in the conflict now raging, while the mighty gold forces give battle in view of all men, where the timid timeservers never appear. The hereditary rights of the descendants of Shylock are safe in your hands. Your decree of low prices and less wages for those who produce, and more gain and less sacrifice for those who absorb, will be executed by the power you command, while the trimmers and dodgers of the Republican fold are confounded and paralyzed by your boldness and dash.

To Ask for Mr. Seaman's Resignation.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., May 7.—The Excise Board of the town of Hempstead met on Monday at Liberty Hall, Rockville Centre. An unusual proceeding was introduced when the applicants were hustled into a little side room, and were there required to give $5 to Thomas B. Seamen, counsel for the board, for approval of bonds.

This caused many objections and much wrath on the part of the hotel keepers. The action was alleged to have been taken without the knowledge of the board, which, when it was found out, called a special meeting for to-day, when Seaman's action was severely criticized, and it was finally decided to ask for his resignation. Mr. Seaman is a brother to Judge Seaman of Wantagh.

No Gambling in Saratoga?

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 7.—If Chief of Police Blodget carries out his instructions, as it is believed he will, the gambling fraternity will not find "the only Saratoga" a congenial place for operations this Summer. The Police Commissioners have ordered the Chief to enforce the anti-gambling laws, which heretofore have been ignored.

Chief Blodget this afternoon made the following official announcement: "There will be no gambling in Saratoga this season."

Mr. King Not Likely to Resign.

Mayor Strong yesterday discredited the report that President King of the Park Department would not continue in office owing to his proposed trip to Europe. The Mayor said that he had heard nothing about it, and the rumor of retirement is probably unfounded.

Mr. King's reappointment for the full term as Park Commissioner has already been made out, and he will be sworn in as soon as he visits the Mayor.

MR. BRICE TO OHIO DEMOCRATS

He Gives Warning That He Will Fight Against Committing the Party to Free Coinage.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7.—The following letter from Senator Calvin S. Brice was received here to-day by a prominent Democrat:

Dear Sir: I am informed that well-known friends of the free coinage of silver are organizing and conducting an active campaign among the Ohio Democracy, for the avowed purpose of securing delegations pledged to the adoption of resolutions in the State Convention, committing the Ohio Democracy to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, distinctly in opposition to the expressed views of our Democratic President.

For one, I shall contest this in the State Convention, holding that we should not consent to have the doctrines of the advocates of free silver made a test of Democracy in the State of Ohio, or that those who believe in and uphold the doctrines of President Cleveland upon that subject should be driven out of the Democratic Party.

It seems to me that our friends in the State, whatever their views may be on the money question, ought to see the danger and bad policy of making any such test.

In my judgment, it would not only cause a repetition of the defeat we sustained in the State last year, but put the party in a hopeless minority for a long time in the future.

It would certainly make it difficult, if not impossible, for many who occupy the same position as myself to take an active part in the campaign this year, although we do not propose to leave or be forced out of the Democratic party, and I personally would not omit any effort to make it successful in any event. Yours very truly,

CALVIN S. BRICE.

POLICE BILL SENT TO ALBANY

Mayor Strong Believed to Have Approved the Bi-Partisan Measure—His Memorandum Not Made Public.

The Mayor sent the Bi-Partisan Police bill back to Albany last night after having accepted it on behalf of the city, so far as could be ascertained here.

The Mayor, when asked late yesterday afternoon what action he had taken on the bill, said:

"You will have to get the news from the Legislature."

A report of the interview had with Speaker Fish in Albany yesterday morning, in which Mr. Fish was quoted as saying that Mayor Strong had told him that he would sign the Bi-Partisan Police bill, was shown to the Mayor last night, who stated that he had never made the remark with which he was credited.

"I never made such a remark to Mr. Fish," said Mayor Strong, emphatically, "nor did I say anything that he might take such an inference from."

Bion L. Burrows, Mayor Strong's confidential clerk, was sent to Albany with the bill last night. He left on the midnight train. Accompanying the bill is a memorandum from the Mayor, in which he gives his views on the bill, especially in relation to the civil service section of it.

While the Mayor positively refused to give any information as to his action on this bill, it was the universal opinion about the City Hall that he had given to it his approval, but at the same time, in his accompanying memorandum, had pointed out that it was not all that he desired, especially in respect to the civil service section.

It is no secret that Mayor Strong believes in a bi-partisan Police Board in this city, so long as the Police Department has to do with the Bureau of Elections.

While many friends of the Mayor have urged him not to accept the bill, many leading Republicans have called on him and urged that he accept it as the best measure obtainable this year.

There has been more political pulling and hauling on this bill than on any other measure that has yet been before the Mayor. Every politician believed last night that the Mayor had approved the bill. They had no doubt about it.

LOCAL ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY

A Prohibitionist Defeats the Republican Candidate for Mayor in Dover.

DOVER, N. J., May 7.—Ferdinand V. Wolfe, Prohibitionist candidate for Mayor, was elected yesterday, receiving a majority of 141 over George W. McDavit, Republican. There was no Democratic nominee.

The other offices voted for were Alderman and Councilmen. The Republicans carried three offices, a Prohibitionist being elected Councilman.

Mayor Wolfe is the first Prohibitionist ever elected to that office in this State.

RED BANK, N. J., May 7.—The charter election yesterday resulted in a victory for the Republican ticket over the citizens' ticket. The average Republican majority was about 250.

The next Board of Commissioners will consist of Theodore White, Chief O. E. Davis, George Woods, William Frey, and Charles Throckmorton. Albert C. Harrison was re-elected Town Clerk, and John Tetley and Henry Gill were elected Election Inspectors. In Eatontown Township high license was beaten by 133 majority.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 7.—The Republicans were successful in yesterday's charter election. The new Board of Councils will consist of 6 Republicans and 2 Democratic Aldermen, and Mayor Quayle, a Democrat. The result of the Freeholder election gives the Republicans a majority of 1 in the County Board.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 7.—For the first time in over twenty years two tickets were in the field in the town election yesterday. The old Board of Commissioners—William B. Duryee, Alonzo Brower, Theodore Sickles, Frederick Parker, and J. Neafie Johnson—

MAY BE MRS. PARNELL'S ASSAILANT

James Willets Arrested in Stockton, N. J.—Mrs. Parnell Better.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 7.—James Willets, colored, was arrested in Stockton this morning for assaulting his wife, and was committed to jail. Willets is suspected of being the assailant of Mrs. Parnell. He formerly lived near Bordentown, but left the day following the assault on Mrs. Parnell. He will be taken to Bordentown to-day or to-morrow that it may be seen whether Mrs. Parnell can identify him.

Willets is a desperate negro. He cut his wife's eye with a knife this morning, and attempted to shoot the policeman who arrested him.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 7.—Mrs. Parnell sat up for twenty minutes this afternoon, the first time since the assault. Her physician says that Mrs. Parnell talks at times with perfect clearness, but, after uttering a few sentences, her speech relapses into indistinctness.

The condition of the sufferer's mind is improving daily, and it is thought that shortly she will be able to make a statement of the assault upon her.

They Were Destroying Park Trees.

John Dele, eighteen years old, and John Rosse, twenty-five years old, both residing at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue, were held in $300 bail each by Justice Welde in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning for trial on a charge of cutting down two trees in High Bridge Park at One Hundred and Seventy Second Street.

When arrested by Park Policeman Maher, the men said they were cutting down the trees for firewood, and did not known they were doing wrong.

Mr. Harburger Re-elected.

Mr. Julius Harburger was elected President of the Steckler Association last night for the fourteenth consecutive term. His election was unanimous.

CUBA'S REBELLION ENDED

Insurgent Chiefs Have Abandoned Their Cause in Despair.

RUMORS ARE JOYFULLY CONFIRMED

Martinez Campos Orders that Works on the Port of Santiago Be Begun Immediately.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINES BUILDING

Spanish Government Has Ordained a Decrease of the Tax Rate on All Industries and Railways.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

HAVANA, May 7.—The end of the war is at hand. The rumor permeated the city joyously to-day, and now it is confirmed in all well-informed circles.

Prices at the Bourse have risen.

The chiefs of the insurgents have abandoned their cause in despair.

Captain General Martinez Campos has ordered that the works on the port of Santiago be begun at once.

Railways and telegraph lines are to be built, rebuilt, and improved through Manzanilla, Bayamo, Puerto Principe, Santa Cruz, San Luis, and Soriano.

President Cleveland's cordial interview with Señor Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish Minister, is reported by the newspapers here, and causes great enthusiasm among the people.

This is discernible even in the wild applause with which is greeted the announcement that the Spanish Government has ordained a diminution of the tax rate on all the industries and railways of Cuba.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A TRAIN.

An American Prisoner Released and Expelled from the Island.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 7.—A party of insurgents attacked the village of Cristo, twelve miles from this city, and burned a number of buildings in the place. A train, sent with troops to relieve the villagers, was stopped by the insurgents, and in the fight that followed the Captain in command of the troops was wounded.

Gen. Martinez Campos started for Guantanamo at 7 o'clock this morning.

Manuel Fuentes, the Cuban correspondent of a New-York newspaper, who was arrested on the charge of having aided the insurgents, has been released from prison and ordered to leave the island.

Gen. Martinez Campos has offered the American Railroad Company a monthly payment of $20,000, in consideration of the company's employing the idle natives along the route in the work of extending their lines of track.

He has also advocated an extensive improvement of the harbors as a means of giving work to the unemployed.

J. FRANK CLARK.

Minister's Advices from Campos.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The Spanish Minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, has received advices from Gen. Martinez Campos, saying that the restoration of order in the island will not be long delayed.

BIG FIRE IN JERSEY CITY

Nine Buildings Destroyed and Seven Damaged—17 Families Homeless—Loss $60,000, Only Partly Insured.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 7.—Careless workmen upset a vat of varnish this afternoon in the Imperial Varnish Factory at 187 South Street, and the building was soon in flames.

A three-story brick building occupied by the Simon Silk Cord Company and a two-story frame building occupied by Emil Lahell for the manufacture of church decorations were also destroyed.

A row of two-story frame buildings opposite also took fire, and six of them were burned, seven others being badly damaged. Seventeen families were rendered homeless.

The property was owned by the John Chaffenjohn estate. The loss is $60,000; only partly insured.

TO AID IN HONORING CONFEDERATE DEAD

First Infantry of Illinois Will Help Dedicate the Shaft to Southerners.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The First Infantry is preparing to make the dedication of the Confederate Soldiers' Monument at Oakwoods Cemetery one of the most notable events in the history of the regiment. Instead of a firing party of 100 men participating in the ceremonies on Decoration Day, there will be at least 500 acting in that capacity.

All the officers in the First are enthusiastically in favor of a patriotic demonstration in connection with the unveiling of the monument, and their enthusiasm is shared equally by the enlisted men. Col. Turner predicts that the celebration will be the greatest ever witnessed in Chicago since Col. Koch started the practice of doing honor to the Confederate dead in 1876.

Among those who have already signified their intention to be present are Lieut. Gen. Schofield and Gen. Flagler of the regular army; Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. John M. Palmer, and Gen. A. S. Middleton, and several of the most distinguished Confederate Generals. It is intended that there shall be a banquet in the armory, a regimental parade, and dancing.

Died on the Elevated Station.

George Bradish, sixty-five years old, of Bayside, L. I., while on his way to his home yesterday afternoon from his office, at 145 Broadway, was taken sick on an up-town Second Avenue elevated train, and, upon being taken off the train at the Twenty-third Street station, died in a few minutes. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital said that the cause of death was very probably heart failure.

Mexico to Have an Exhibit in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—A telegram received this morning from Gen. Isaac W. Avery, Commissioner for the exposition now in the City of Mexico, states that Mexico will send a display of her resources and products to the Cotton States and International Exposition.

THE MONTEREY AT PANAMA

The Vessel Is to Obtain Its Supply of Coal There and Proceed on Its Trip Southward Next Friday.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, May 7.—The United States monitor Monterey has arrived here from Acapulco. After coaling, she will proceed southward Friday.

GEORGE D. KIMBER KILLED

An Aged Resident of Brooklyn Struck by an Express in Bridgeport, Conn.—Mrs. Wellwood's Narrow Escape.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 7.—George D. Kimber of Brooklyn was struck and instantly killed at the railroad station, at 6:20 o'clock this evening, by the Shore Line Express.

Mr. Kimber, who was about seventy years old, came to this city this morning with Mrs. W. A. Wellwood, with whom he boarded, at 436 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. His wife is ill, and he had rented a house for the Summer in Stratford, to which to remove her. He was engaged about the city all day making purchases for the house.

He and Mrs. Wellwood went to the station to take a train for Stratford. Opposite the station is a platform with seats on it, used by passengers while waiting for trains.

Mr. Kimber started to cross the tracks just as the express train dashed into the station. Mrs. Wellwood caught him by the arm and tried to hold him back, but he was hopelessly confused, and, grabbing Mrs. Wellwood, endeavored to drag her with him. As she broke away, he stepped forward directly in front of the engine and was ground in pieces under the wheels. Mrs. Wellwood barely escaped being struck by the train. Two women, who saw the death of Mr. Kimber, fainted.

DOWN AN ELDORADO CYLINDER

A Workman Lets Light into His Possible Tomb with a Knife, Puts His Lips to the Hole, and Shouts.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 7.—Frederick Vosch of 1,023 Garden Street went to Eldorado with a number of workmen to tear down the grand stand. The columns supporting the stand are huge wooden cylinders, painted in imitation of stone.

To cut an electric wire, Vosch stood on top of one of the cylinders after the planking had been removed. His foot slipped and he slid down into the cylinder.

He shouted at the top of his voice, but, owing to the noise and confusion about the place no one heard him. Then he tried to climb out by bracing his back and feet against the sides of the cylinder, but his efforts were futile.

In the meantime Vosch's companions had missed him, but concluded he had tired of the work and gone home. One of them said he thought he heard Vosch's voice at intervals, but it sounded like an echo, and he could not locate it.

Vosch finally took out his knife and began to cut a hole in the cylinder. The knife was dull and it was slow work, but he at last bored a hole through which he could make himself heard. A sharp axe speedily enlarged the hole and Vosch was rescued.

J. B. TAIT SAID, TO BE INSANE

Counsel for the Ex-Paying Teller of the Chemical National Bank Will So State in Court To-Day.

John B. Tait, who is under an indictment charging him with having stolen $15,000 from the Chemical National Bank, where he was paying teller, will probably never be tried.

His counsel, ex-United States Assistant District Attorney Rose, announced yesterday that Tait is hopelessly insane. The indicted man, who lives at Mount Kisco, N. Y., is now at liberty under $10,000 bail.

The case of Tait will be called for pleading before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, on an amended indictment filed against him by the Federal Grand Jury for the March term yesterday.

It is not expected that Tait will appear in court. His counsel will plead that his client is insane and not in a condition to stand trial on the charge against him.

Tait was examined two weeks ago by his family physician and two experts on insanity from New-York, at his home in Mount Kisco. The physicians concurred in pronouncing the man insane, and declared that his mental malady had been growing on him for the last three years, and that for two years he had not been responsible for his actions.

WANTS TO BE A POLICE MAGISTRATE

Gen. La Grange, Fire Commissioner, Has Applied to the Mayor.

Gen. O. H. La Grange, who was recently appointed a Fire Commissioner by Mayor Strong, would like very much to exchange his present office for that of a Police Magistrate if the new City Magistrates bill becomes a law. He has already filed his application with Mayor Strong.

The latter says that, so far as he knows, there is no reason why Gen. La Grange desires to change, other than that the salary of a Police Magistrate is larger than that of a Fire Commissioner. Gen. La Grange's salary is $5,000. Under the new law Police Magistrates will get $7,000 per year. Gen. La Grange is a lawyer, and a place on the police bench would be congenial to him.

Other recent applicants for appointment as City Magistrates are Hugh Coleman, Sherman Evarts, Frank Moss of the Parkhurst society, ex-Assistant United States District Attorney George W. Blount, John Brooks Leavitt, Henry C. Botty, Henry Krops, M. J. McCann, Ludlow Ogden, Leopold Leo, Maxwell T. Morgan, and James Mil'house of New-Haven.

The public hearing on the City Magistrates bill will be held before the Mayor at noon to-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—Assemblyman Charles Steinberg of the Sixteenth New-York City Assembly District, in referring this morning to the petitions being circulated among the New-York City Republican Assemblymen asking Mayor Strong to appoint certain persons as Police Magistrates under the Lawson bill, said that his district also has a candidate in the person of Louis L. Rolland, formerly of the United States District Attorney's office in New-York.

Mr. Steinberg said that every enrolled Republican voter in the Sixteenth District has already signed a petition to Mayor Strong requesting Mr. Rolland's appointment.

Ex-Gov. Ames Seriously Ill.

BOSTON, May 7.—Ex-Gov. Oliver Ames is very ill. He has not been a well man for some time, but his present condition is much more serious than it has been at any time heretofore. Since his return from the South Gov. Ames has been down town a few times in his carriage, but his friends have been startled at his changed condition. He has to be carried to and from his carriage whenever he drives out, and skilled nurses are regularly kept in attendance. Gov. Ames recognizes the seriousness of his condition and talks about it freely with his friends.

Young Women Rebuked in Church.

BABYLON DEPOT, L. I., May 7.—A number of the young women of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school were publicly rebuked by their pastor in his sermon last Sunday for collecting on the public highways to watch bicyclists.

ARGUMENT ABOUT CLOSED

Rehearing of Income Tax Cases Will End To-day.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE FINISHED

Attorney General Olney Devotes His Attention to the Land Tax Question.

MR. CHOATE ATTACKS THE ENTIRE LAW

Not so Large an Attendance as at the Previous Day's Session of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Argument in the income tax cases will be concluded at to-day's session of the United States Supreme Court. Attorney General Olney concluded the Government's presentation of its side of the cases to-day. The Attorney General devoted the major portion of his argument to the contention that a tax on rents was not a tax on lands.

The attendance at the hearing to-day was not as large as yesterday, either of lawyers or the general public. Among the spectators who to-day attracted attention was Col. William Jay, one of the counsel for the opponents of the law, the grandson of Chief Justice Jay, who was a member of the court when its first decision was made on the subject of direct taxes—the celebrated Hylton case of 1794—although he did not take part in the decision.

Assistant Attorney General Whitney opened the proceedings. He continued his argument, begun yesterday, for more than two hours. He was followed by Mr. Olney, who spoke for an hour, and then Mr. Joseph H. Choate began the closing argument in opposition to the constitutionality of the law. He will conclude his remarks to-day.

THE HISTORY OF TAXATION.

Attorney General Whitney Discusses Early Acts of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Assistant Attorney General Whitney, in resuming his argument in support of the constitutionality of the income tax law, before the United States Supreme Court, this morning, reviewed the several acts passed by the British Government relating to taxation in America, up to the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and the income-tax law of Pitt, which, he said, was the model of all subsequent income tax laws in England, her colonies, and in this country, and which was, of course, familiar to the lawyers and publicists of the United States at the time the Constitution was framed. These, Mr. Whitney asserted, demonstrated the truth of the fact that in England at that time an income taxe was held to be a duty, and not a tax.

Justice Gray inquired if the Privy Council had not decided that the income tax was a tax, and not a duty. He said he spoke from general recollection only, and asked the question because Mr. Whitney's position seemed to be opposed to that decision.

Mr. Whitney replied that he was of the impression, not being familiar with that particular decision, that the distinction sought to be enforced was with reference to direct and indirect taxes.

The counsel then referred to the compilation of tax laws of the thirteen colonies of the United States prior to the establishment of the Government, made by Olver Wolcott. It did not show the existence of any specific income tax in any Colony. The only possible exception was in the State of Delaware, where, Mr. Wolcott says, by a usage of assessors, an income tax was laid without authority of statute. If this could be termed an income tax, then, said Mr. Whitney, these Delaware Assassors were the originators of the income tax in the United States. The examination of these colonial laws resulted in the conclusion that there was no settled definition of the word in the jurisprudence of this country, and that the court was left to the definition given to the term in the decisions in previous cases, for guidance in determining its meaning.

Returning then to the term "direct taxes," Mr. Whitney said that the research made by him had led him to conclude that until it had found a place in the American Constitution it had never been known or recognized as a legal term. Adam Smith did not attempt to give a hard and fast definition of the term. The first distinction made as to direct and indirect taxes was by the famous philosopher, John Locke, in his discussion of Sir Robert Walpole's Excise act of 1733. He then said that direct taxes were those that ultimately fell on land; all others were indirect taxes. Quotations were given by Mr. Whitney from Turgot, the French political economist; Robert Morris, and Alexander Hamilton, to show at the time of the adoption of the American Constitution the question was not settled, but an open one. Quoting again from Oliver Wolcott, Mr. Whitney said that he was in accord with John Stuart Mill, who held that a tax on houses, but not on lands, was a very fair income tax.

Chief Justice Fuller inquired what Wolcott recommended.

Mr. Whitney replied that Wolcott had suggested a tax on land, the one that was adopted; a tax laid according to each State's own system, the whole amount being made up from the several quotas of the States. The tax on land included taxes on houses and slaves, because they

of as a land tax, and it was suggested that it should be repealed as soon as possible.

Justice Gray—Was it repealed?

Mr. Whitney—It was.

The Tax on Rentals.

Mr. Whitney considered the question whether or not a tax on rentals was a tax on real estate or on personal property. On this point he referred to the case of Van Rensselaer vs. Denison, decided by a New-York court composed of very able Justices, in which the question arose whether a special tax on rents was either a tax on the land or a tax on the party entitled to the rents in respect of the land. In its decision, which Mr. Whitney said covered the question involved in the pending case, the court said the plaintiff was not taxed for and in respect of said premises, but for and in respect of the rents reserved thereon. The value of the premises had no influence in regulating the amount of the tax. The rent reserved might be a high one on a poor farm, or a low one on a valuable farm. The farm was never appraised, nor its value estimated. The tax was laid without reference to the farm, and in no sense "in respect of the premises" or their value. It was the income of the person which was taxed, at a uniform value, prescribed by the statute. Suppose a general income tax should be laid, and the plaintiff in this case should be assessed for his whole income, could he collect a part of the tax from the defendant, under this covenant, because a portion of his income was rent of the defendant's farm? "I think not," said Mr. Whitney, "nor do I see how the case would differ in principle, if both it would be a tax on the income alone."

Upon the question of uniformity, as to which so much was made by counsel for the complainants, Mr. Whitney said:

That items of personal property could be taxed under the rule of uniformity was settled by the Hylton case. Such taxes were regarded in the case of choses in possession as "taxes on articles of consumption," and therefore indirect, according to the theories of the last century. Taxes on choses in action were not commonly called taxes at all. They were "stamp duties," as shown by the famous English Stamp act of 1765, and the other similar acts of that century in Great Britain, and as shown also by the United States Stamp act of 1797. That stamp duties were duties and not taxes, as recognized by the framers of the Constitution, is shown also in the printed debates and Luther Martin's famous letter. All of these matters are set forth in our historical argument.

Discussing the exceptions and distinctions made in the law, Mr. Whitney said that practically there was no difference between the corporation and the individual, because the former was always treated as an individual.

While upon the matter of the exemption of incomes under $4,000 from the operation of the law, Chief Justice Fuller asked counsel what he understood to be the reason for fixing that limit.

Mr. Whitney responded that he supposed it was based upon the principle laid down by Sir Robert Peel, John Stuart Mill, Senator Sherman, and others, quoted in the briefs, that a consumption tax fell most heavily upon the very poor, and that in laying an income tax it should be imposed upon those best able to bear it. Another principle upon which it might have been made related to the ease of collecting the tax and the amount to be collected—purely administrative matters, in the consideration of which it was thought better to take the highest amount.

In concluding, Mr. Whitney appealed to the Justices to consider the whole case, including the question of tax on rents, as if it had never been before them, and if, so doing, they gave due weight to all the facts and the law, there was no doubt in his mind what the judgment of the court would be.

NOT A TAX ON LANDS.

Attorney General Olney Devotes Himself Chiefly to One Point.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Assistant Attorney General Whitney finished his argument at 2:20 o'clock, and was immediately followed by Attorney General Olney, who closed the case for the Government. After recapitulating the arguments advanced on behalf of the United States at the former hearing, he again contended that, judged by the language of the law itself, it did not create a tax which was necessarily to be deemed a tax on real estate. The opinion of the court, he said, dealt with the case as if rents were the only subject of the income tax law—as if all the rest of the statute were omitted, and it simply provided for assessing land owners according to their rents. That was not, he submitted, the true way of looking at the matter. But, suppose it to be adopted, what follows? We would then have a statute dealing with landlords as a class—taxing them because of their vocation of landlord, and measuring the tax by rents actually received. Such a tax was perfectly legitimate and perfectly familiar. There was not a calling nor pursuit in life which was not subject to it at the will of the Legislature. It had actually been applied to almost every conceivable occupation or employment, from that of the reverend clergyman to that of the traveling tinker. Moreover, it was not, legally speaking, a tax on property of any sort, real or personal. It was a tax on the calling or employment itself, so that the merchant who paid a tax as merchant had no legal ground of complaint on the score of double taxation because he was also required to pay a tax on his stock in trade. Even if this statute were to be construed just as if all there was to it was a simple provision for a tax upon landlords, measured by rents received—the only consequence was that we had a tax which was not necessarily a real estate tax nor a property tax of any sort, but which could be and should be sustained as a tax in respect of a particular occupation.

The Attorney General contended that to call the income tax a tax on lands was as much a misnomer as to call it a bond tax, or a stock tax, or a tax on merchandise. It was an assessment upon the taxayer on account of his money-spending power, as shown by his revenue for the year preceding the assessment. Form, it was said, was nothing; substance, everything, and, therefore, to tax the revenue of land, which was personalty and taxable by one constitutional rule, was the same thing as to tax the land itself, which was taxable only by another constitutional rule. But, he asked, was not this reasoning fallacious and mischievous to the last degree? If the distinction between personalty and realty in the matter of taxation was made by the Constitution itself—and that is the necessary assumption of the argument—where did this court get the authority to set it aside as a matter of form? No authority existed, of course. The constitutional discrimination between realty and personalty for taxable purposes would not exist if the framers of the Constitution had not considered it matter of substance. But whether or not it was so in their day, or whether or not it did cease to be so since, this court could clearly not do otherwise than observe and inforce it. It might be that a tax upon personalty in the shape of rents was the same thing to the landlord pecuniarily as a tax upon the land itself. But that was assuredly no reason for disregarding the constitutional distinction and declaring a tax of the one sort to be a tax of the other.

It was intimated that, logically speaking, if a tax on real estate was a direct tax, so was a tax on personal property, and that if a tax on rents was a tax on real estate, so was a tax on interest and dividends a tax on the capital producing them. That the logical process was without flaw he was prepared to admit, and to concede, further, that, if the single step already apparently taken was not retraced, the remaining steps were sooner or later not unlikely to follow. Then he added:

Possible Inequalities.

What is legally and theoretically possible is one thing—what is actually and practically possible is quite another. How does this new doctrine that personalty, generally, together with all income must be taxed by the rule of apportionment? How does this new doctrine work in practice, and what is its operation as between individual taxpayers? Why, it is conceded on all hands that it will cause the most startling inequalities—making one man in one part of the Union pay five, six, or ten times as much as another man pays in another part of the Union in respect of the same amount of property. When that precise situation of affairs was developed in a tax case in this court in 1796, the ten Judges made small account of Adam Smith or of Turgot—they did not puzzle their brains over the refinements of the school men, or the political philosophers, English or Continental, or any other. They said in substance: "Here is a Constitution of Government—not a metaphysical treatise. It is not meant for the uses of a debating society, but for adaptation and application to the practical affairs of life. When, therefore, it declares that certain taxes must be apportioned, the taxes it means are taxes in their nature apportionable and no others. The tax before us is not in its nature apportionable without violating every principle of taxation; therefore, it is not a tax which is required to be apportioned.

It is impossible, therefore, I submit, to suffer ourselves to be beguiled with the flattering unction that under this new constitutional doctrine the Federal Government does not sustain serious impairment in one of the most important attributes of sovereignty. Theoretically, its taxing power may be unaffected. Practically, it is cut up by the roots as to a very large share of the wealth of the country, as to all income, and as to the great mass of all personal property. Such a result, if it must be, will, I firmly believe, when fully comprehended by the American people, be universally deprecated as a great public calamity. They have come to take pride in the United States as the representative of an indivisible nationality, as a political sovereign equal in authority to any other on the face of the globe, adequate to all emergencies, foreign or domestic, and having at its command for offense and defense and for all governmental purposes all the resouces of the Nation. It will be an unwelcome awakening for them to discover that this thing of their faith and their pride is but a maimed and crippled creation after all, invested with but a fraction of the most important of governmental powers, and weakest exactly where its strength should be the greatest. Nor will lessen or mitigate their surprise to learn that representation which has long been lauded to the skies as a culmination and crowning glory of a people's taxation war, is now found to be so contrived that, while accumulated wealth shirks and escapes a large share of the public burdens under cover of its provisions, the less fortunate members of society, whom the Government reaches through what they eat and drink and wear and all other things they must have and must buy, are wholly without constitutional protection, and in the matter of taxation are practically at the mercy of Congress.

I will not prolong the oral discussion. There are important questions, of course, to which I have not spoken. But they were either argued fully on the former hearing or have been completely covered at the present time by the able and learned argument of my associate. I leave the case to the court, therefore, at this point, feeling sure that if any consideration which could help to save the Government the integrity of one of its most important powers has failed to be developed, the failure cannot be imputed to any want of appreciation of the importance of the cause or to any omission to give to it the most careful investigation and study.

When the Attorney General reached that point in his argument, near the close, where he insisted that the new Constitution would eliminate from the Constitution, with reference to the exercise of the taxing power, all distinction between real estate and personal property, Mr. Justice Brown said:

If your argument is valid, Mr. Attorney General, would it not also follow that a tax laid on the income of State and municipal bonds would fall within the same category?

Attorney General Olney—I think so.

Justice Brown—For the same reason?

Attorney General Olney—I think so; but (with a smile) I am not arguing that point.

Justice Brown—It would seem that they are alike in principle.

Attorney General Olney—I should make the same argument.

Chief Justice Fuller questioned the Attorney General as to his opinion whether rents became taxable as money, to which he answered that they were after they had been received and were in his actual possession.

MR. CHOATE AGAINST THE LAW.

He Makes the Closing Argument in the Case.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Attorney General spoke briefly, occupying less than an hour by several minutes, and at 3:15 o'clock was promptly followed by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in the opening of the closing address. His first sentences were almost dramatic in their force and appositeness. He said:

But, may it please the court, we are in a court of law, and in the court of the Constitution. We are not masquerading before a quizzical historical society, as the Assistant Attorney General seemed to assume in his address. Nor are we in a political association where his chief might rightly be pleading for an amendment to the Constitution in order to get rid of what he terms the effete doctrine of apportionment.

Mr. Choate said that the reason why the whole country was anxiously awaiting the decision of the court, which it was to be hoped was to be the ultimate and final decision in the case, was not that they were concerned about the payment of the paltry 2 per cent. of income for a term of five years; that they could and would, if necessary, gladly pay, but because they wanted to know whether or not what had been believed to be a safeguard, purchased by their forefathers, upon a good consideration paid, was to be trampled under foot and its protection denied in the future. That was the question which the people wanted to have answered.

In proceeding with his remarks, Mr. Choate said that he would consider it as a rehearing. He would assume that Mr. Justice Jackson, who was happily able to be present and thus complete the numbers of the court, would not ask his associates to reconsider the decision of a question upon which they were united, and to which the representatives of the Government had given their adherence. He said that he would treat the decision of the court lately delivered as the settled law of the land, and that view would leave the political conundrums propounded by the Attorney General to answer themselves.

He did, however, review some of the propositions advanced by the Attorney General in a half-humorous, half-sarcastic way, that seemed to vastly amuse his hearers, and especially the lawyers.

Just before Mr. Choate began to speak, the supplemental historical brief of Assistant Attorney General Whitney had been distributed to the court and counsel, which afforded him a text for a brief addition to his address. He said he could not learn 100 pages of history in five minutes, and, therefore, he could not tell what Mr. Whitney had added to the general stock of historical knowledge in that production. But he heard what he had to say in regard to it in his speech, where, in effect, he declared that he would illuminate the path backward of the court as it retreated from the decision already made. [Laughter.] Mr. Whitney had assured the court that they had not been heard in the original argument on the question of the tax on rents as a tax on land, and, therefore, a direct tax. Mr. Choate believed that the speaker and his associates had been fully heard then on that topic, and cited the court to the original brief of the officers of the Government, where, for a score of pages, that proposition had been exploited. Every authority, except one, produced by Mr. Whitney in his latest compilation, even down to the decision of the court in 155th United States Reports, was exposed in the former document. "And I did think it something of a reflection on the court," he continued, "for the learned counsel to flaunt Blackstone's observations as an original discovery."

Effect of a Decision.

Mr. Choate said that great light has been shed by the decision of the court, the decision of the large majority, three-fourths, as it was then constituted, and two-thirds of the whole, upon the questions settled by that decision, and in that view he should proceed with the remainder of his argument. He continued:

I submit that this case is not to be argued as a two-and-six-penny case upon nice and subtle considerations, but upon broad constitutional doctrines, such as are embodied in the opinion of this learned court. It has been the fortune of this court, it has been the fortune of its successive Chief Justices, to announce their decisions on great constitutional questions arising upon very narrow phrases in the Constitution. As Chief Justice Marshall said, "It is a Constitution of enumeration and not of definition." They did not undertake to specify and define what taxes they meant when they said direct taxes, any more than they undertook to specify and define what they meant when they said regulate commerce—the two most potent words which have filled volumes in their construction.

Now, what has happened? This has happened: In all three cases alike, what came up before the court as a question of vast mystery, of extreme difficulty, only to be solved by the most profound investigation after examination by the court, was set forth in a few clear, simple, limpid phrases, announcing the conclusion of the court as to definition of the thing within the class declared and prescribed by the Constitution, so convincing that all people wondered from that time how the question could ever have been in doubt.

Take the case of Gibbons vs. Watson, where the question came up whether navigation, and especially steam navigation, newly introduced upon the Hudson River and the waters of New-York and New-Jersey, was commerce, the right to regulate which was in Congress or in the State to restrain. All the jurists of New-York, all the authorities of New-York, many among those jurists being most learned men in American law, whose names stand to-day as types of wisdom and power, denied that navigation came under the head of commerce, and yet so convincing, so lucid, so clear, was Marshall's setting forth of that single question that now law students read that opinion and wonder what could have gotten into the heads of the great lawyers and Judges of New-York that they not only hesitated, but absolutely divided.

So as to Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. When the case of the Genesee Chief came up, what happened? There stood the unanimous opinion of this court in a former generation that Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction was confined to waters which showed the ebb and flow of the tide. In the meantime, the navigation of the Great Lakes had sprung up, the States surrounding those inland waters had become densely peopled, and the question came before this court. Chief Justice Taney, in a similar opinion, setting forth what ought to be the true principles governing the court on a question already decided, rendered on a question that did not affect, as this question now before your Honors does not affect, any property interests or any conduct or action of any man in business—Chief Justice Taney pronounced the opinion of this court absolutely reversing the opinion of the court of Thomas Jefferson and since that day it seems to all of this generation incredible that any other construction could have been given to that clause. So, I submit that, in my belief, the opinion that has been rendered on this question of the inviolability of property by anything but an apportioned tax will stand out in the same bright light to those who come after us, so that they will wonder how anything to the contrary could ever have been contended.

At this point, after having spoken half an our, Mr. Choate yielded to a suggestion from Chief Justice Fuller, and court was adjourned until to-morrow, when he will conclude his argument.

The drug firm of A. W. Dows & Co., 389 Central Street, Lowell, Mass., consists of Mr. A. W. Dows and Mr. Charles Naylor. The business was established 50 years ago. Mr. Naylor says, March, 1895:

"We sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of any other blood purifier, and keep a large supply on hand. Many customers tell us that they have been benefited by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but the simple fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla sells in larger quantities than any other preparation is what tells the story of its merits. It is bought year after year by regular customers as a family medicine and it has been the leading Spring medicine for years."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. It has the largest sales and accomplishes the most wonderful cures. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

HAWAII'S PRISONERS OF STATE

Hopes of Interference by This Nation Rudely Dashed to the Ground by Mr. Gresham's Action.

HONOLULU, April 30.—Minister Hatch last week received, through United States Minister Willis, a communication of much importance from Secretary Gresham, in which he declined to interfere in the case of John A. Bowler, who is now serving a sentence of five years' imprisonment for misprision of treason, a crime for which he claimed that the military commission had no right to try him. Bowler had taken an unqualified oath of allegiance to Kalakaua. Secretary Gresham holds that he thereby lost his American citizenship and forfeited all claim to the protection of the American Government.

The cases of Seward, Gulick, and Marshall, who are American citizens, are unlike Bowler's in that the crime of which they were convicted was treason. Seward and Marshall had not taken any oath of allegiance. However, it is scarcely contended that a military commission cannot act upon a case of treason.

It is known that the Royalists have for some weeks past been indulging very sanguine hopes of the early deliverance of all the political prisoners. They confidently expected the interference of England and America, upon the ground that the military commission which tried their case was an unconstitutional and illegal court. Letters have been received recently telling the prisoners that their speedy release was certain, and even going so far as to say that the monarchy would shortly be restored under Kaiulani by British interference. However ill founded, there is no doubt that the Royalists have been indulging extravagant hopes of this sort.

The effect of this has been a sudden suspension during the past fortnight of the previous active movement among them in favor of annexation, by which they hope to displace the Dole Government. No solid foundation for these renewed Royalist hopes is known to exist. Neither Thurston nor the Cabinet has lent any countenance to such a theory. The present attitude of Mr. Gresham and the apparent agreement therewith of the British Commissioner seem to indicate a let-alone policy.

A fortnight ago extremely rumors were afloat about expected uprisings of Royalists on the island of Maui. Some alarm was created there and some arms were sent up from here to the Sheriff. It was found that the rumors were traceable to a prominent Englishman of East Maui. It is believed that much of the late Royalist reaction among the natives can be traced to the exertions of the Britishers, especially of the Anglican Bishop Willis.

SALE OF THE MORNING JOURNAL

A Controlling Interest Bought by Mr. McLean of The Cincinnati Enquirer.

John R. McLean of The Cincinnati Enquirer assumed control yesterday of The New-York Morning Journal.

The management of The Morning Journal announced last evening that Mr. McLean had purchased from Albert Pulitzer a controlling interest in the paper, and that he had already undertaken the direction of its affairs. The purchase price was not made public.

Mr. McLean, it was said, would shortly announce the future policy of the paper. No statement relative to the price or to any changes that might be contemplated in the character of the paper was given by the management last evening.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Don M. Dickinson of Detroit is at the Hoffman.

—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago is at the Holland.

—John H. Holmes of The Boston Herald is at the Plaza.

—Capt. Evan P. Howell of Atlanta is at the Marlborough.

—David A. Wells of Norwich, Conn., is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Gov. Frederick T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts is at the Waldorf.

—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington, D. C., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Count de Montebello of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington, is at the Brunswick.

—Charles Fargo of Chicago, and William H. Seward and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor.

We Are Talking

A good deal about BRUSHES just now. Blowing our own trumpet, so to speak, about our superb assortment of CLOTHES BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, BATH BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, HAT BRUSHES, and BRUSHES for every purpose that a BRUSH was ever invented for.

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ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A HOTEL

A Dynamite Cartridge Exploded in Patton's Hostelry, Garwood, N. J.—Damage of $500 Caused—Other Explosions.

GARWOOD, N. J., May 7.—The Union County Hotel, a new building, owned by Peter Patton, was damaged by a dynamite explosion at an early hour this morning. There are indications that the explosion was the result of a plot to blow up the building and injure the occupants.

Mr. Patton is a New-Yorker, and was formerly janitor of the Potter Building. He is commander of the Shamrock Commandery of the American Legion of Honor. He was married two weeks ago to Miss Augusta Walters of New-York City. After a short wedding trip they went to Garwood to live, where Mr. Patton had been keeping a hotel for the last year.

A short time ago he purchased an old building opposite the hotel, which he leased. He had this building thoroughly remodeled and converted into a modern hotel. Plumbers and carpenters are still at work there. Mr. Patton was anxious to secure a license for his new hotel, but he could not do this without being able to swear that he lived in the building. This was why he and his wife decided to sleep in the new hotel last night.

Mrs. Patton, who is but eighteen years old, was startled about 4 o'clock this morning by a loud, rumbling noise. Then she felt the building tremble. She aroused her husband, and he went to investigate.

The front of the building around the arch entrance had been blown out. The heavy double doors were lying on the floor. The woodwork and casings were either demolished or torn out.

At daylight a careful search was made, and a cartridge eight inches long and with a fuse three feet in length was found buried in the ground on one side of the arch. The fuse had been lighted, but went out. This cartridge contained about a pound of dynamite, sufficient to blow up the entire building.

Hotel Keeper Patton estimated the damage at $500. He said he thought he knew who had committed the outrage, but would not reveal their names until he had turned the case over to the County Prosecutor. Mr. Patton intimated that the persons whom he suspected were in some way his business rivals. He vacated the old hotel to-day, and held the only excise license in the village. He had a new application in for a license for his new house. This was granted to-day.

There had been several hearings regarding his application, and he says a bitter contest was made to prevent him from obtaining the license.

Hotel Keeper Patton had an expert examine the scene of the explosion to-day, and the expert gave the opinion that had both cartridges exploded together nothing could have saved the building, and the lives of the proprietor and his bride would probably have been sacrificed.

The case will be investigated by the Union County Grand Jury.

When Mr. Patton first went to Garwood, a year ago, threats were indirectly made to him that his place would be blown up with dynamite.

THEY MUST GO BACK TO EUROPE

A Decision as to Eighty-seven Detained Immigrants—A Letter from Commissioner Stump.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Commissioner General Stump to-day issued a letter of instructions to Commissioner Senner at New-York, in which he says:

The bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., inclosing a communication from Messrs. Wing, Putnam & Burlingham of New-York City, attorneys for Henderson Brothers, agents for the Anchor Steamship Line, requesting that the said Henderson Brothers be permitted to furnish bond, under Section 7 of the act of March 3, 1893, for the 87 alien immigrants who arrived at your port per steamship Victoria from Naples April 28, 1895, and who were debarred at landing by the board of special inquiry as likely to become public charges.

From the records in this office it appears that this vessel brought 470 steerage passengers; that 280 of them were landed after inspection by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, and 190 were detained for special inquiry. The board, after duly considering each case, finally ordered 87 of these detained passengers deported. The unusually large number ordered deported clearly indicates that the Anchor Line Steamship Company, to which this vessel belongs, does not carefully inspect its steerage passengers at the port of embarkation prior to sailing, thus ignoring the plain requirements of the act of March 3, 1893, which was intended to save the immigrant a fruitless voyage, the steamship companies the expense of returning rejected immigrants, and the United States from an undesirable class of people.

The decision of the board of special inquiry in each case is final, unless appealed from, and the permission to receive a bond is a special privilege, only granted where the circumstances justify the interposition of the Commissioner General and the Secretary of the Treasury.

I am informed that certain steamships touching at Havre, and some sailing from Mediterranean ports, are bringing to New-York steerage passengers most of whom appear to the Inspectors who board the vessels at Quarantine as undesirable. In such cases you may, in your discretion, examine such passengers on board the vessel, thereby avoiding the overcrowding of immigrants on the island at this busy season of the year, and placing the responsibility for the neglect to observe the reasonable requirements of our immigration laws upon those who may violate their provisions.

An application to give bond in each of the cases to these immigrants would be considered and granted, if the circumstances presented any sufficient reason for interposition on the part of the department; but this, it must be said, is not apparent.

The application of Messrs. Henderson Brothers to give bond for all these eighty-seven immigrants will therefore have to be refused.

The Immigration Bureau heretofore has in many cases taken the bonds of steamship companies that immigrants debarred for cause should not become public charges, and has permitted them to land until their cases should be passed upon. But under this system there are now awaiting examination at the one immigrant station of Ellis Island more than 300 immigrants, and they test to the utmost capacity the accommodations of the island.

Commissioner Stump's letter, which was sent this afternoon to Commissioner Senner at New-York, supplements a telegram sent earlier in the day, directing that eighty-seven immigrants be returned to Europe tomorrow, and fully explains what the policy of the department will be in the future.

Four Men Escape from Ellis Island.

Over 100 Italians made a determined effort yesterday to break out of the detention pen at Ellis Island.

They rushed against the gates in a body, yelling and waving their arms to scare the guards. The place was in an uproar in a moment, the scared women and children huddling into corners, and the attendants running about for extra guards.

Finally, the Italian representative at Ellis Island, Prof. Aldini, mounted a desk and spoke to his angry countrymen. This had a quieting effect, and in half an hour there was again quiet in the pen.

Four men had escaped over the railing earlier in the day, and made their way to the New-Jersey shore.

A National Guardsman Arrested.

Clarence N. Wilcox, twenty-two years old, a member of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, who lived at 253 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, with his mother, was arrested at the Arlington Hotel yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Harriman.

It was alleged that Wilcox obtained watches from several firms in Brooklyn and New-York for the purpose of selling them on commission, and pawned them.

It was said that Wilcox would be expelled from the regiment.

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THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia.

TO REFORM CIVIL SERVICE

A Sweeping Bill Hurriedly Passed by the State Senate.

THE VOTE AT ONCE RECONSIDERED

This Action Taken for Constitutional Reasons, but the Bill Will Surely Go Through the Senate Again.

ALBANY, May 7.—The Senate to-day passed a sweeping civil service bill, which is said to be the most advanced measure which ever reached a stage so near to completed legislation. It is a bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, and in effect proposes to remodel the civil service of the State.

About two hours after the Senate had passed the bill, Senator Higgins called attention to the fact that it had not been printed since some amendments had been made. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill placed on the table. It is the intention of the Senators to pass it again as soon as the constitutional three days have expired. If there is no session Saturday, that will be next Monday night.

It draws the lines so as to inolude large classes of public officers within the classified service, which have heretofore been without it. It proposes to place within the competitive list a large number of officials who have heretofore escaped it, on the ground that the positions were confidential, and it extends its operations to State, county, city, and village officials.

The present Civil Service Commission is to be done away with, and within thirty days the Governor is, under this measure, to appoint a commission of three members—one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years from the 1st of last April. They are to receive a salary of $4,000 each, and are authorized to employ a chief examiner at $3,600, and an assistant chief examiner at $3,000 a year, with traveling expenses.

When the bill came up this afternoon Senator Raines attacked it with amendments, which would, had they been agreed to, have prevented the passage for the constitutional three days. The measure was before the Senate for an hour or more, and during that time there were several verbal battles between Mr. Raines and Mr. O'Connor. All the amendments proposed, however, were voted down, and the bill was passed with but three negative votes.

The measure prescribes some of the rules which shall govern in the selection of officials. Among them are these:

First—For the classification of the offices, places, and employments in the public service.

Second.—For examinations to ascertain the fitness of application for appointments to the public service. All examinations shall be public, and said commission shall set forth in its report to the Legislature the character and the actual facts of such examinations, together with its views as to the improvement and extension of the same. No question in any examination under the rules established as aforesaid shall relate to political or religious opinions or affiliations, and no appointment or selection to an office, or for employment within the scope of the rules established as aforesaid, shall be in any manner affected or influenced by such opinions or affiliations. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service to which they seek to be appointed. Such examinations, save in the case of applicants for employment as laborers, shall be open, competitive examinations, except where, after due efforts by previous public advertisements or otherwise, competition is not found to be practicable. The examination of applicants for employment as laborers shall relate to their capacity for labor, their habits as to industry and sobriety, and the necessities of themselves and their families.

Third—For the filling of vacancies in the offices, places, and employments in the public service subject to competitive examination by selection from among those graded highest as the result of such examination, but the rule may provide for the selection of the applicant graded highest, provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and seamen from the army and navy of the United States in the civil war shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion from any list from which an appointment or promotion is to be made without regard to their standing on such list.

Fourth—For a period of probation before an appointment or employment is made permanent.

Fifth—For promotion in office on the basis of ascertained merit and seniority in service and examination as may seem desirable. In all cases where it is practicable, vacancies shall be filled by promotion.

One of the provisions of the bill is this:

It shall be the duty of the New-York Civil Service Commission, as rapidly as may be practicable, to bring all offices, places, and employments in the public service within the classified service. In the roster hereinafter provided for the classified service and the unclassified service shall be kept separately, and as to each position in the unclassified service, the commission shall state in its annual report the character of the position, the nature of its duties, and the reason why it is not deemed to be practicable to fill the position at a competitive examination. No subordinate of a public officer, who by virtue of his office has custody of public moneys or securities for the safekeeping of which he is under official bonds, shall, for that reason, be in the unclassified service, but such officer may require from any applicant for employment in his office, in addition to a certificate of the fitness of the applicant under the rules established under the authority of this act, a bond approved as to form, amount, and sufficiency of sureties by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The bill is calculated to affect the cities and villages of the State outside of New-York City more than it will that city, because it proposes to establish in them, without respect to their constitutional classification, a local civil service something like that which now prevails in New-York City. The Mayors of the cities are required to appoint suitable persons to prescribe, amend, and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service," of their respective cities, these rules and regulations to be in accord with the State law. The bill gives to each of these Mayors a perpetual power of removal, so far as these appointments are concerned, and there is provision that the State Commissioners may remove a municipal Commissioner. The portion of the bill relating to this interesting power of removal is as follows:

The Mayor may, at any time, remove any Municipal Civil Service Commissioner appointed by him for reasons to be stated in writing, and filed as a public document in the office of the City Clerk, or if there be no City Clerk, in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and a certified transcript thereof in the office of the State Civil Service Commission, first giving him an opportunity to make a personal explanation in self-defense. Said commission may also, by unanimous vote of the three Commissioners, with the written approval of the Governor, remove any Municipal Civil Service Commissioner appointed or employed under the authority of this section for incompetence, inefficiency, neglect of duty, or violation of the provisions of this act or of the rules or regulations in force thereunder, or any of them, specifying in writing the particulars of the incompetency, inefficiency, neglect of duty, or violation charged, and filing the same as a public document in the office of the City Clerk, or if there be no City Clerk, in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and a certified transcript thereof in the office of the State Civil Service Commission, first giving him an opportunity to make a personal explanation in self-defense.

The powers of the State Commissioners are enlarged in other respects. The State Board may set aside rulings of local boards, may issue subpoenas to secure attendance of witnesses, and has authority to send for "books and papers" pertinent to such investigations as it may make.

There is a drastic provision relating to the use of the political "pull" in securing nominations or appointments to public office. This is in part as follows:

Whoever, while holding a public office, or in nomination for, or while seeking a nomination or appointment for any public office, shall corruptly use or promise to use, whether directly or indirectly, any official authority or influence (whether then possessed or merely anticipated) in the way of conferring upon any person; or in order to secure or aid any person to secure any office or appointment in the public service, or any nomination, confirmation, or promotion or increase of salary, upon the consideration or condition that the vote or political influence or action of the last-named person or any other, shall be given or used in behalf of any candidate, officer, or party, or upon any other corrupt condition or consideration, shall be deemed guilty of bribery or an attempt at bribery.

Bribery of this sort is made punishable by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $3,000, or imprisonment not less than ten days nor more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment.

SENATOR LEXOW IS CAUTIOUS.

The Police Reorganization Bill Not to be Called Up Till Thursday.

ALBANY, May 7.—Senator Lexow did not call up his Police Reorganization bill today. He had given notice last night that he would do so, but there was no time today when he saw enough votes to pass it, and, after a count of noses and a few conferences with the bolters, he preferred not to call it up. He does not know whether that decision was simply a postponement of its inevitable death or the one chance it has for life.

Senator Owens was in an unfavorable frame of mind to-day. He said he would not vote for the Reorganization bill if Senator Lexow moved it before Thursday.

It is understood that the Brooklyn statesmen are waiting to learn what becomes of the Bi-Partisan bill, which Mayor Strong has had for the last two weeks. If that comes back and becomes a law, Senator Owens will probably vote for the Reorganization bill. May be there is in Mr. Owens's head some good reason for this attitude, but his Republican friends do not understand it, and those who are in a rush to pass the Reorganization bill have been saying unkind things of the Brooklyn man.

Senator Lexow had an exceeding troubled look this morning, when he learned the situation, and he was very active in trying to persuade the "kickers" that they ought to support the bill.

It is the intention of Senators Lexow and O'Connor to call the measure up Thursday morning. If it is killed, possibly the other bill—the one that provides for the special commission of three—will be taken up, and an attempt made to substitute that. Senator O'Connor said to-day that he expected the Lexow Reorganization bill would be passed. He was not prepared, however, to say just whence the votes were to come.

THE WARD'S ISLAND ASYLUMS.

Bill to Convert Them into a State Hospital Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, May 7.—The Senate this morning passed the bill providing for the conversion of the New-York City asylums for the insane on Ward's Island into a State hospital. Senator McMahon presented some amendments for the protection of the city's interests, and they were adopted.

The original bill provided for the rental by the city at a merely nominal fee. Senator McMahon pointed out that when the city acquired the property it issued bonds, which are still running, on which interest must be paid. One of his amendments changed the nominal rental fee to an amount "equal to the interest annually paid" on these bonds. On the maturity of these bonds the title will rest with the State.

Another amendment, offered by Senator McMahon, gave the city the right to terminate the lease on three years' notice. The original required fifteen years' notice.

FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY'S WORK

The Sixty-first Anniversary of the Organization to be Observed To-day.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, will celebrate its sixty-first anniversary at 11 o'clock this morning.

An account of the year's work will be given by the officers in the chapel of the home at 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, and there will be singing and speaking by the children, and an address by Miss Grace H. Dodge.

An informal reception will be held from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., when the children of the cooking classes of the home will exhibit their skill in the culinary art, and the very little ones will entertain their friends with kindergarten games and songs.

On the ground floor of the home there will be an exhibition of the penmanship, drawing, composition, sewing, and cooking done by the nearly 5,000 scholars in the society's twelve industrial schools, situated in various parts of the city. All departments of the home will be open to visitors during the day, and they will be cordially welcomed.

According to the report of the society the home has cared during the year for 376 children, of whom 172 now remain and find the care and training of a real home, or as nearly as that is possible under the circumstances. Fifty-five children have been placed for adoption in good homes.

In the twelve schools 68 teachers are employed, and 410 children have been trained in kindergarten class, 92 to cook, and 1,013 to sew. There are eight stations of the Penny Provident Fund, in which 476 children have deposited their earnings and savings, which are often drawn out to use toward rent and to buy shoes. In the 6,093 visits made by the teachers in the tenements on the east and west sides of the city where the scholars live, the need of the families was found to be very great, and in relieving it, 78,340 loaves of bread were given, besides 30 barrels of oatmeal, 11,500 garments, and about 50 tons of coal.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Teutonic for Liverpool.

A.—Mrs. F. F. Adams, Mr. Allen, George Andrea.——B.—Miss Agatha Balfour, Mrs. Thomas Barber, Miss R. Barber, Miss Grace Barber, R. Barber, Mrs. Henry H. Barnard, Miss May S. Barnard, Mr. Beique, Mrs. Beique, Mrs. Bethune, Miss Bethune, Miss Bethune, Miss Bethune, Miss Bethune, Miss Bethune, Frederick von Benkendorff, Mrs. von Benkendorff, Mrs. Frederick de Billier, Miss de Billier, Miss Carrie de Billier, Mrs. S. A. Blatchford, Mrs. S. S. Blood, Leopold Bloom, C. F. Brooker, Mrs. Brooker, Mrs. Bruce Brown, A. F. Brundrit.—C.——W. P. Callaghan, W. Caspary, Charles D. Chapman, Miss M. C. Colby, Miss Margaret Collins, the Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, Mrs. Conkling, Miss Conkling, Miss Helen De P. Conger, David Cornfoot.——D.——George Howard Davison, Miss Davison, R. S. Day, E. F. Dorman, the Rev. G. W. Douglas, Mrs. Douglas.——E.——D. S. Eggleston, J. K. B. Elphinstone, Miss Mary St. B. Eustis.——F.——W. M. Farquhar, Miss Ruth L. Farwell, F. Firth, Mrs. Firth, A. Forsyth.——G

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AN ABLE HISTORY OF SPAIN

A HISTORY OF SPAIN FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE DEATH OF FERDINAND THE CATHOLIC. By Ulick Ralph Burke. 16mo. Two vols. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $16.50.

Mr. Burke has undertaken the difficult task of presenting a comprehensive history of Spain in moderate limits, and, as a matter of course, has turned out a work solid with facts, which in the main is better adapted to the instruction of students than to the entertainment of the general reader. There is an almost limitless amount of matter to which one must give attention who writes the history of the Spanish Peninsula from the traditional period down to the unification of the Spanish peoples through the death of Ferdinand the Catholic, and if one must count his words as he writes, so that they may not overrun the capacity of two small volumes, his product necessarily will be an outline only. Mr. Burke himself was fully aware of all this. As he puts it:

The great difficulty that besets even the most modest compiler of anything like a comprehensive history of Spain is the difficulty of concentration of interest. The regions to be traversed are so immense and so boundless, the byways are so numerous and so inviting, that it is often hard to know which is the great central track that must be taken if the end is ever to be reached. The development and decline of the Roman Empire, the overrunning of Europe by the northern barbarians, the origin of the political power of the Christian Church, the rise and fall of Mohammedanism in Western Europe, the discovery and colonization of America—these are five of the most interesting and most important of the phases of human progress during the last 2,000 years, and with each of these the history of Spain and the Spaniards is indissolubly connected.

It was Mr. Burke's judgment, however, that, in spite of the difficulties he foresaw, it was worth while to carry out his plan, inasmuch as in all the literature pertaining to Spanish history there was no work of measurably small dimensions which, according to his view, adequately told the story of the growth and development of the Spanish nation. Others who had contemplated projects similar to his own had been compelled to overrun their prescribed limits, and still others to abandon their intentions of writing the history of Spain as a continuous whole and to devote their works to the treatment of men and epochs. Mr. Burke has done his work with care and intelligence, and is fully entitled to the acknowledgment that his history is, as he intended it to be, both straightforward and comprehensive.

It does not tell all that it is desirable to know about the Moslems' operations in Spain, the Spanish Inquisition, the voyages and discoveries of Columbus, the splendid audacity of the Cid, the intrigues of the States before the union, and the thousand and one other things that contribute to the romance and picturesqueness of Spanish history, but it furnishes a story of the evolution of a great nation that is well put together and easy to follow. The story is a little dry in parts, because the author has been under the necessity of rigidly economizing in his allotments of space, but there are portions which are told with great spirit and are bound to leave strong impressions in the mind.

Of this sort are the chapters relating to the Inquisition. Mr. Burke in these chapters antagonizes the commonly-accepted notion that the Spaniards were the most intolerant religious bigots in Europe and the most cruel persecutors of those whose religious opinions ran counter to those of the Catholic Church. No one, he says, should suffer himself to believe that the great persecuting spirit of mediaeval Europe had its home and headquarters in Spain.

The massacres in Languedoc and in the Cévennes, the harryings and the slaughterings, the burnings, the dungeons and the chains, the tortures more dreadful than death itself that were the portions of the Albigenses, and the Cathari, the Waldenses, the Beguins, the Lollards, the Hussites, for over 200 years, should be studied by any one who would take upon himself to denounce the exceptional horrors of the Ecclesiastical Tribunal at Seville. * * * To pretend that Rome learned cruelty at Seville of the Spaniards or that the corrupted the inquisitors of Provence is one of the strangest and most daring perversions of historic truth that is to be found even among the ecclesiastical traditions of the fifteenth century. * * * The greed of Ferdinand was moderation when compared with the rapacity of Philip. The cruelty of Torquemada was mercy compared with the savagery of Arnauld. The pride of Ximenez was humility compared with the arrogance of Innocent.

Mr. Burke accounts for the undesirable distinction unjustly given to Spain by calling attention to the fact that Spain was two or three hundred years behind the other nations of Europe in taking up inquisitorial methods. While the other nations were burning heretics, Spain was tolerant and gave asylum to those who fled from France, England, and Italy to escape persecution on account of their religious beliefs In Mr. Burke's view:

It has been the great misfortune of Spain, both as regards her reputation and her prosperity, that in the matter of religious persecution, as in so many other ways, the country was somewhat later in its development than its neighbors. France and Germany and Italy passed, as it were, through their agony during three centuries of darkness and ignorance. It was reserved for unhappy Spain to light the fires of persecution at Seville and at Granada at the very time when other nations were opening wide the portals of knowledge, and thought was becoming free in France and Germany, in England and Italy and Holland, and even in Rome.

When an enlightened Europe was devoted to the collection of manuscripts, the Primate of Spain was burning them by the tens of thousands in the public square of Granada. When the intelligent stranger was being welcomed in every other country of Christendom, the Queen of Castile was banishing every Moor from her dominions; when commerce was beginning to be considered the most important element in the prosperity of States, the Catholic sovereigns turned every man of business out of Spain.

Had Spain improved her opportunity in the sixteenth century, Mr. Burke believes that to-day she would be abreast of the times. But "she remained an old-fashioned tyrant, odious if dreaded in the day of her power, merely contemptible when her power had passed away." There is no doubt that Spain to-day is as much behind the times as she was 300 years ago, but the world regards her now more with pity than contempt, and would have a still more kindly feeling for her if it could be made to understand that it was not the Spanish people that lighted the fires of the Inquisition, but an avaricious King. Ferdinand gave license to torture and burn against the protests of a people who believed that liberty of conscience should prevail throughout the land. This is the conclusion Mr. Burke reaches after diligent study of the primary authorities.

Mr. Burke's history is an original work, in no sense a compilation from the works of other modern historians. It is practically a history of Spain written in Spain and based upon Spanish authorities. The author has not allowed himself to be hampered by the theories and judgments of others who have written histories of Spain and Spanish epochs. He has done his own thinking. It may be said, too, that he has maintained well the positions he has taken. His analyses, though brief, are extremely effective. His judgments of men and women are expressed with great force and clearness.

PRECEPTS FOR THOSE WHO NEED THEM

NEVER! A Hand Book for the Uninitiated and Inexperienced Aspirants to Refined Society's Giddy Heights and Glittering Attainments. By Mentor. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

Titles for volumes on etiquette being scarce, "Never" is quite as good a one as "You Mustn't." There are many sins, both of commission and omission, but this author hopes that, no matter whether you are at a ten-cent lunch or Delmonico's, in a lodging house or at the Waldorf, with his volume in your pocket you may at once become supremely elegant. If the advice imparted be strongly put, it will be better understood by the rough people whose manners are to be chastened.

We are advised never to be loud in word or action, for a drawing room is not "a horse auction." "Never, if playing cards with ladies, spit on your hands when dealing." If you are at breakfast, never dispose of eggs by "biting off the small end." "Never, in finishing with your napkin, carelessly hang it on the chandelier." If at luncheon, "never refuse to hold a lady's saucer of ice cream for her, and feed her with a spoon if at her earnest request. This betrays a guileless trust in you that should be esteemed as complimentary." If at dinner, never mistake the gravy for soup, and "never take up a great slice of meat on your fork and then leisurely nibble around the corners." Always be polite, even if you are fuddled. Apologize if you are asleep on your neighbor's shoulder, and disappear under the table in a quiet and decorous manner.

Now, Mentor, though he may have a terse and rather strong way of putting things, does give much sound advice. "Stop before placing any one over your wife's head in her own house, be it mother-in-law, sister-in-law, or any one else." "Stop before laughing at piety in your wife, even if an infidel yourself." Emerson says: "Wise men like to have pious wives," and it is well for all concerned that it is so. Finally, Mentor says: "Stop long before relinquishing after marriage the delicate little attentions and sacrifices that were so acceptable during your courtship. A lover-husband will make a sweetheart-wife, and for such the honeymoon need have no wane."

IN DEFENSE OF LAUD

WILLIAM LAUD. By William Holden Hutton. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Almost everybody who has written a biography or a biographical sketch of Archbishop Laud has found it necessary to disapprove of some things he did and to criticise with more or less severity the spirit he displayed toward those who were disinclined to fall in with his churchly notions. Most of Laud's biographers have said, in substance, that he was altogether too strict in his religion; that he attached undue importance to small matters; that he was impolitic in his treatment of the non-conformists, and provoked them so that it was quite certain that, if they should come to hold the upper hand, they would take their revenge. Some of the biographers have said worse than this of Laud, rating him as narrow-minded, cold-blooded, domineering, cruel, and expressing the opinion that, according to the standards of his time, he deserved his punishment—death on the scaffold.

Mr. Hutton takes his stand neither with the extremely adverse critics nor with those who have undertaken to judge Laud fairly—he considers Laud in all essential respects a perfect man. Practically, it is pure panegyric that he has written. The faults he discovers in Laud are inconsequential, and have no reference to the mooted questions relating to the Archbishop's policy and acts as a churchman and a minister of State. He offers his book "as an attempt justly and historically to estimate the character of the great man, to whose pure, conscientious, and steadfast soul the Church of England owes so much." It is impossible not to recall that the man thus spoken of is the man who had men's ears cropped, their noses slit, and their foreheads branded, to say nothing of fines and imprisonments, simply because they preferred their ways of worshipping God to those of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Hutton gives us to understand that he approves of everything Laud did as a member of the Star Chamber. Referring to certain notable cases that were before the chamber, he says:

We are not justified in forming any other conclusion on the evidence before us than that Laud acted with as little personal feeling and as much reverence for law and order as he did in every other sphere of his work. The methods of the court were not of his making, nor its punishments of his choosing. It must also be remembered, when the horrible severity of the Star Chamber sentences is condemned, that only in exceptional cases were the fines exacted, and that the personal punishments were on many occasions greatly mitigated. When we judge Laud in his capacity as a member of the Star Chamber, we cannot but recognize the weakness of each particular charge of cruelty or of personal influence. He sat with other Judges, and he at least could say of the unhappy prisoners, "I pitied them from my very heart."

This plea will not go far in justification of Laud's course as a regulator of religious usages and religious thought. It seems to be a fact that his was the controlling mind in the Star Chamber, and that he was the one in all England most set upon maintaining the supremacy of the English Church. The Puritans knew more about Laud than Mr. Hutton can know, and the bare fact that they hated him because he had persistently persecuted them is an answer to Mr. Hutton's assertion, "He sat with other Judges," and the argument it carries, that he had no more responsibility for the acts of the chamber than any one of the other Judges.

The intimation that Laud was a warm-hearted man, because once in a while he said that he pitied the prisoners, is ridiculous. If the Judge was capable of issuing the order, "Off with his ears!" it makes little difference if, after the sentence had been pronounced, he piously remarked, "I am sorry for that poor fellow." It is true that once in a while the chamber modified its sentences somewhat, but there always was enough left to serve as terrible warnings to those sympathizing with the views of the condemned ones. For example, it was decided not to shave off Prynne's ears, but to clip them a little, but who could look at the man after the sentence was executed and not shudder at the thought of incurring the displeasure of the court that passed the sentence!

There is no doubt that Mr. Hutton claims too much for Laud. His book will be read with interest, and his conclusions in many respects will be accepted, but, in spite of what he has written, the world will cling to its opinion that Laud was a good deal of a bigot, and that he was not at all nice in his treatment of those who disagreed with him.

A BOOK TO GIVE DELIGHT

SUMMER STUDIES OF BIRDS AND BOOKS. By W. Wardle Fowler. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Over and over again a reviewer has to repeat about the same phrase: the delight felt when a book of this kind comes across his way. History, politics, economic problems, fiction, may give their momentary zest, but true restfulness and honest enjoyment come when he reads of birds and nature and listens to the singing of the winged vocalists as Mr. Warde Fowler describes them.

Many of these chapters have been read in the United States, and numerous quotations have been made from them, as they appeared originally in Macmillan's Magazine, but it is all the better to have them together, and in part rewritten and arranged. One admirable study in this volume has for title, "Aristotle on Birds." The old Greek may have blundered at times, but nevertheless he knew much. It does seem probable that Aristotle wrote the greater part of his book on natural history in the beginning of his life, before he had given himself up "to the higher influences of philosophy," Aristotle told about the migration of birds. M. de Quatrefages copied what he said as to the migration of the storks in his history of the pigmies, and Aristotle, as far as the birds were concerned, was correct.

Aristotle said birds hibernated or were torpid in Winter, and Gilbert White thought nearly the same thing. Aristotle, as a true Greek, loved music, and so he may be forgiven for exalting the nightingale, the cock bird singing, as he says, "fifteen days and nights without stopping." It is a pretty thing the Greek naturalist tells of the parent bird teaching its little ones how to become songsters, for he believed that birds had a distinct language of their own. "Nothing is to me more astonishing," writes Mr. Fowler, "in the whole history of thought and knowledge, than that the man who wrote the Ethics and Politics should have been capable of putting together such a work. It argues a richness of mind, a variety of interest, a universality of thirst for knowledge, with which we have very little acquaintance in this country."

Some of us have grieved with the author over the loss of his fox terrier Billy, his faithful and plucky companion for so many years. Billy suddenly disappeared in his old days, held captive, may be, in a drain, where there was perhaps only the scent of his enemy, the fox. Billy's life was a noble one, and he was indeed an honor to Oxford, and the memoir to this old friend is as pretty a chapter on a four-footed friend as you may ever read.

LITERARY NOTES

—Mr. Howells has written an introduction to "Master and Man," Tolstoi's new work of fiction, which the Appletons expect to issue at an early day.

—Frank R. Stockton's new novel, "The Adventures of Captain Horn," will be issued at once by the Scribners in book form, without having had previous serial issue.

—Macmillan & Co. expect to have Mrs. Humphry Ward's new work, "The Story of Bessie Costrell," ready for publication in June.

—A tenth edition has been issued of Hall Caine's "Manxman," and the demand as yet shows no signs of abating. The publishers, the Messrs. Appleton, have had prepared a large portrait of the author, for which there should be an active demand from among the thousands of readers he has made.

—The first edition of the May number of The Atlantic, in which appeared Percival Lowell's first paper on "The Atmosphere of Mars," was exhausted soon after it was published. A second edition was prepared at once.

—Paul Bourget's "Outre Mer" has gone to a second edition at Charles Scribner's Sons'.

—Henry M. Stanley's book, "My Early Travels and Adventures in Asia," will be issued soon by the Scribners in two volumes. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which relates the story of his experiences in India in 1867, while the second is concerned with the Suez Canal, Palestine, Persia, and the regions of the Caucasus, and contains matter bearing on the recent atrocities in Armenia.

—The Messrs. Appleton will add to their Library of Useful Stories a volume entitled "The Story of Primitive Man."

—Marie Dronsart, well acquainted with English literature, and the author of a delightful biography of Gladstone, has translated John Jacob Astor's "A Journey in Other Worlds." The reviewer of The Journal des Débats thinks that the work is "the most strangely mystical apology of industry and of science ever made, and one could not conceive of its arising elsewhere than in the society, at once active, practical, and religious, of the United States." This is, willfully or unconsciously, high praise. The reviewer says also: "If you wish to appreciate thoroughly the strange attractiveness of this work, do not forget that it was written by a business man, a mixture of Jules Verne and of Edison, a scrupulous reader of the Bible, and a passable spiritualist."

—The Athenaeum promises to print a new letter from Junius, which "decisively proves that Sir Philip Francis cannot have been Junius."

"The Book of the Hills: Including The Banquet, and Miscellaneous Poems," is the title of a new volume of verse which O. C. Auringer has in preparation. Poems, many of which have appeared in leading magazines and journals since the publication of "Scythe and Sword," will form the contents.

—Mr. Arthur Morrison, the author of "Tales of Mean Streets," (Roberts Brothers,) writes in the last Athenaeum in regard to the treatment he has received from Messrs. Smith & Son, the well-known English book distributers. They have declined to sell his tales of "Mean Streets." Naturally aggrieved, he wants to know the reason. While you may order one of the tales, "Lizerunt," by the single volume, from the Messrs. Smith & Son, for they will be glad to bag the sixpence on it, they will not keep the book in stock. There is some possible grudge Mr. Morrison believes to exist between him and these English book purveyors. It is not his own battles he wants to fight, but those of other authors. While Mudie buys his books by the wholesale, he gives the title of another book in vogue, which the Mudie people reject. What Mr. Morrison wants to know is why should two tradesmen be able thus to dictate to the public what it shall read, and to authors and publishers what profits they shall reap? For Messrs. Smith & Son to have discovered anything the least improper in "Tales of Mean Streets" is absurd. Even provided that were the case, Mr. Morrison wants to know why they supply all the demands for the "Yellow Book," which certainly is American "nasty." Fortunately we have no book "purveyors" in the United States.

—Chambers's Journal, telling of the earnings of those novelists who have been or who are to-day at the top, says that a man in vogue may command from £1,000 to £1,500 for a romance. Mr. Froude made more money than Alfred Tennyson, the estate of the poet having been valued at £57,000. Victor Hugo's "personal estate in England was £92,000." For "Edwin Drood" Chapman had agreed to pay Dickens £7,500, with a share in the profits. George Eliot was paid in cash down £40,000. No wonder Mr. Grant Allen turned his back in 1885 "on the fight against poverty and scientific writing and took to penny-a-lining at vulgar stories." But the prizes are not for the many. No one did better or more conscientious work than Mr. J. A. Symonds, and for the eleven years of labor he put on "The Renaissance in Italy" he received £50 a year. The English and the American reader of novels is a fickle personage and ever craves for the new.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE INGENIOUS GENTLEMAN, DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Done into English by Henry Edward Watts. A new edition, with notes, original and selected. In four volumes. Vol. II. 8vo. New-York; Macmillan & Co. $2.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ANTIQUITIES OF SPARTA AND ATHENS. By Dr. Gustav Gilbert. Translated by E. J. Brooks and T. Nicklin. With an introductory note by J. E. Sandys. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

ARNE. By Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Translated from the Norwegian by Walter Low. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE PHANTOM DEATH AND OTHER STORIES. By W. Clark Russell. With illustrations by F. A. Carter. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. 75 cents.

A MEMOIR OF GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM. An Australian Politician and Chief Justice of Victoria. By Edward E. Morris. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM. By Various Writers. Edited by Bernard Bosanquet. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

SIR FRANCIS BACON'S CIPHER STORY. Discovered and Deciphered by Orville W. Owen, M. D. Book V. 8vo. Detroit: Howard Publishing Company.

WITH THE PROCESSION. A Novel. By Henry B. Fuller. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF NEW-YORK. 1895. 8vo. 1895.

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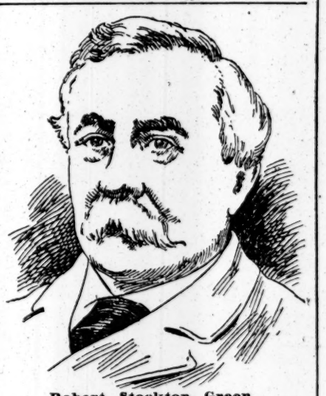
DEATH OF ROBERT S. GREEN

The Vice Chancellor of New-Jersey Succumbs to Heart Trouble—Had Been Governor and a Representative Also.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 7.—Ex-Gov. and Vice Chancellor Robert Stockton Green of New-Jersey died to-day at his home, in West Jersey Street, of valvular disease of the heart. He had been ill since August, 1894, but the nature of his sickness until the last month was kept a secret.

The announcement of his death caused profound sorrow in this city. Flags on the public buildings were placed at half mast.



Robert Stockton Green.
Vice Chancellor and ex-Governor of New-Jersey, who died yesterday in Elizabeth.

Mayor Rankin has called a special meeting of the City Council to take suitable action.

The Union County Circuit Court, which opened its May term to-day, adjourned after the appointment of a committee, consisting of ex-Judge Alward, Judge McCormick, and Richard V. Lindabury, to draft resolutions whichwill be presented to the Bar of Union County to-morrow.

Eloquent tribute was paid to Mr. Green's worth as a lawyer and legislator and as chief executive of the State by Judge Van Syckel.

The funeral will take place Friday noon from St. John's Episcopal Church.

Vice Chancellor Green was born in Princeton, N. J., in 1831. His father, James S. Green, was a well-known lawyer, and his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was President of Princeton College.

After graduation from Princeton College in 1850, Robert S. Green studied law. He became a member of the New-Jersey bar in 1853. He became a counselor in 1866, and went to Elizabeth, where he took great interest in the movement for the creation of Union County.

Mr. Green, from that time on, led a very busy life. He was almost constantly before the public through the important positions conferred upon him. Gov. Newell appointed him Prosecutor in 1857 of the Borough Courts, and in 1858 he became City Attorney of Elizabeth. He was elected to the City Council from a Republican ward in 1858, a position which he held until 1873, when he resigned.

Mr. Green was elected Surrogate of Union County in 1862. Six years later he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and County Courts.

Gov. Randolph appointed Mr. Green to be New-Jersey's representative at the Commercial Convention in Louisville in 1869. Gov. Parker appointed him one of the Commissioners to suggest amendments to the Constitution of the State in 1873, and the Senate confirmed the appointment. He was elected to Congress from the Third District of New-Jersey by a majority of 1,848 votes over John Kean, Jr., in 1884.

Mr. Green, in January, 1874, became a member of the bar of New-York. He was associated with the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, which afterward was changed to Vanderpool, Green & Cuming. He was known as one of the best of authorities on constitutional law, and was very successful in his practice.

He was elected Governor of New-Jersey in 1886, after a very exciting canvass. His opponent, ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, Republican, of Warren County, was defeated by a plurality of 8,020.

Mr. Green, in 1890, was appointed Vice Chancellor, for a term of seven years. His term would have expired in the Spring of 1897.

Vice Chancellor Green was one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of 1860 that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President, and he was also a delegate to the National Convention of 1880 that nominated Gen. Hancock.

He leaves a wife, one son, Robert Stockton Green, who is a New-York lawyer, and three unmarried daughters, Katherine, Isabella, and Caroline Seward Green.

JUDGE M'ADAMS WARNS CLERGYMEN

The New Age of Consent Law May Cause Them Trouble.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court expressed himself yesterday as not altogether in favor of the age of consent law recently passed by the State Legislature.

He says that some of the features of the new law, which goes into effect Sept. 1, 1895, will make it dangerous for magistrates and clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony. He said:

"Section 282 of the Penal Code has been amended by an act passed April 27, 1895, Chapter 460, which takes effect Sept. 1, 1895, providing that any person who takes a female under the age of eighteen, without the consent of her father, mother, guardian, or other person having charge of her person, for the purpose of marriage, is guilty of abduction, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

"The act does not in terms declare such a marriage void, yet, being in violation of law, it may be voidable.

"No magistrate or clergyman should, after Sept. 1, 1895, perform the marriage ceremony, the female being under eighteen, without the consent of her parents or guardian. If he does he may unconsciously be made accessory to a criminal offense.

"The age of a female is always problematical. The polite way to determine it is to allow the lady to declare it herself, and accept her statement, but this would not satisfy legal requirements, and no official will be safe in performing the ceremony after Sept. 1 without first consulting her parents or guardian, unless age has made its impress in such a manner as to defy deception."

An Incomplete Set.

From Judge.

Sanford—Have you the second half of this book, "A Tale of Two Cities"?

Street Bookseller—No, the second half 's not out yet, but each book is complete in itself. The first half contains the tale of one of the cities and the second half will have all about the other city in it when the author gets time to write it.

MR. LODGE'S DIAPHONOUS STORY

Says a Fear of an Extra Session Keeps Mr. Reed from Going Abroad—Others Say It Is Fear of McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There has been a revival of talk to-day of the possibility of an extra session of the Congress. It was brought about by the statement, credited to Senator Lodge, that ex-Speaker Reed would not go to Europe this year because it was not yet possible to say that there would not be an extra session, and that it would be proper for Mr. Reed to be in this country if, on account of the condition of the revenues, or from any other cause, the President should deem it important to convene Congress.

Prominent men who have heard what Mr. Lodge is reported as saying express the opinion that there is little basis for any extra-session talk. They take it for granted that the Treasury will not require any relief before Fall, at the earliest, when the contract with the bond syndicate will expire, and that by that time the revenues may have reached a point where solicitude will not be felt. It is not believed that Mr. Lodge has received any information which would warrant the conclusion that the President intends to convene the Congress before December. It is understood here that Mr. Cleveland will depart for Gray Gables early in June.

Mr. Reed's failure to start for Europe is ascribed in some quarters to his disinclination to leave the country at a time when plans are preparing with reference to the next Presidential election.

McKinley's activity is thought by careful observers to have a closer connection with Reed's disposition to remain on American soil this Summer than his fear of an extra session.

Whitestone Ministers Against Saloons.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 7.—The Rev. James J. Moffitt of the Methodist Church and the Rev. Johnathan Greenleaf, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, caused the arrest of Timothy McCarthy for selling liquor without a license. This is said to be the first of about a dozen arrests which are to be made.

Evidence against the saloon keepers has been obtained by New-York detectives, who were employed by the reformers for that purpose.

McCarthy gave bonds in the sum of $100 to appear for trial Friday. The ministers went into the crusade alone, but lately the Good Government Club has joined in the movement.

Whitestone has forty-two saloons, and a population of 3,800.

DUG HIM FROM A SAND TOMB

Mrs. T. Lawler the Heroine of Winfield for Saving a Boy—Shares Honors with a Four-Year Old Son.

WINFIELD, L. I., May 7.—Mrs. Thomas Lawler of this village is being congratulated this evening for her efforts in saving a young man from being entombed in a sand bank.

Theodore Klein, seventeen years old, while digging in a sand bank this afternoon was buried by a cave-in. Tommy Lawler, four years old, who was standing near, ran home to his mother and said, "Shovel, mamma, quick!"

Mrs. Lawler hastened to the sand hole, and began digging Klein out. She was compelled to dig very carefully, on account of the incoming sand.

After freeing him to his armpits, the bank caved again, Mrs. Lawler narrowly escaping. The sand almost completely covered Klein. Mrs. Lawler, seeing no help near, went to work again. In an hour's time the little woman had dug sufficient sand away to pull the prisoner out. She almost swooned from exhaustion.

Mrs. Lawler said to-night that the compliments did not all belong to her for rescuing Klein, but that her little four-year-old son assisted considerably by bringing boards with which to brace against the embankment to keep it from caving in so fast.

A Gift from President Low.

Among the many benefactions of President Low of Columbia College, of which his one-million-dollar gift to Columbia for a library building is the latest, is a very recent one of $500 to the Protestant Episcopal Seminary of Alexandria, Va.

This gift has been received by the Rev. Charles Gauss, Commissioner of Endowments of that institution, which was also, on Saturday last, the recipient of a gift of $2,000 from George A. Reinicker of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Reinicker's gift was an increase of the original endowment for the Reinicker lectures.

At the same time Mr. Reinicker additionally endowed a prize for the student of the seminary excelling in elocution.

Ex-Mayor Grant to Sail To-day.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and his bride, the daughter of United States Senator Edward Murphy, will sail for Europe on the Teutonic to-day. They will remain abroad only about four weeks, for the ex-Mayor has an engagement to make a trip through the Northwest, beginning early in June. Mrs. Grant will accompany him on this trip also.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant spent part of their honeymoon in Philadelphia and returned to this city Sunday.

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There are hundreds of people who use COTTOLENE, because of its many general advantages over lard. Right in New York there are many people with weak digestion, enjoying food to-day which they would not dare eat were it not cooked with COTTOLENE. Right in New York, at the Food Exhibit in Grand Central Palace, 43d and Lexington Ave., you can eat food cooked with COTTOLENE, and let the result be the test of its quality. Right in New York COTTOLENE is sold by all leading dealers in one, three, and five pound tins. Be sure and get the genuine. The trade mark—*steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—is on every tin of the genuine

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Do.....Cadogan Hotel, Sloane St., SW. High class. Moderate size. Homelike.
Do. Wimpole Family Hotel, 63, Wimpole St., W.
Dublin.....The Shelbourne Hotel.
Liverpool.....The Compton Hotel.
Do.....The Exchange Station Hotel.
Lincoln.....The Great Northern Hotel.
Richmond-on-Thames..Metcalfe's Hydro.
Tunbridge Wells, (Kent.) The Spa Hotel, one hour from London. Standing in its own charming Park of 65 acres. Beautiful drives to many Historical Mansions in neighborhood.
Westgate-on-Sea.....The West Cliff Hotel

The International Company's Hotels, THE GHEZIREH PALACE, CAIRO, EGYPT; THE RIVIERA PALACE, NICE, FRANCE; THE AVENIDA PALACE, LISBON, PORTUGAL; THE SUMMER PALACE, THERAPIA, TURKEY; THE PERA PALACE, CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY; GD. HOTEL INTERNATIONAL, BRINDISI, Italy. For information, tickets to all points and to reserve accommodation, apply International S. C. Co.'s offices, 14, Cockspur St., London, or 3, Place de l'Opera, Paris.

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Philp's Cockburn House, (opposite Euston Station,) 9 and 10, Endsleigh Gardens, N. W. Very quiet, comfortable, homelike. Convenient by 'bus or rail. Terms from $1.50 to $2.25. Largely patronized by Americans, and under sole management of proprietress, A. D. PHILP, an American lady.

LONDON.

Langham Hotel. Unrivaled situation in Regent St., W. Portland Place, at top of Regent St., W. Convenient for the best shops, theatres, &c. Every modern comfort and convenience. Moderate tariff.

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

Norfolk Hotel. Elite Family Hotel. Overlooks sea-wall promenade and lawns. Fine public rooms. Perfect sanitation. Shaded electric lights. Lift. Delicate cuisine. Choice wines. JULES A. CREIGHTON, Mgr.

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Queen's Hotel, Fine marine view. Facing Isle of Wight. Lovely old gardens. Tennis, &c. Adjoins Royal Yacht Club. Frequent boats to Cowes, Ryde, and Southampton. "Royal Pier Hotel" under same direction.

ANTWERP.

Queen's Hotel, (English,) near Red Star Wharf; comfortable; moderate; centre of sights and business; apartments and board, $2 per day; or bedroom service and breakfast, $1. Courier meets boats.

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Great Southern Hotel. Most central position of the lake district.

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Telegrams, "Midotel." WM. TOWLE, Mgr. Specialties: Excellent Cuisine, Comfort. Moderate charges.

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The Cockburn. No intoxicating liquors. Passenger lift; railway station.

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Hotel du Lion. Finest location. Overlooks the Cathedral. Moderate charges.

OSTEND.

Gd. Hotel Fontaine. Favorite resort for American visitors. Best location. Lift.

OSTEND.

Hotel Mertian. Chiefly patronized by American and English visitors.

OSTEND.

Splendid Hotel on the sea. 200 beds. Otis elevator. Cable. splendid.

AMSTERDAM.

Hotel des Pays Bas. Central. First-rate cooking; moderate charges.

HOLLAND (THE HAGUE.)

Hotel des Indes. Central and select. Favorite American house.

BADEN-BADEN.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Delmonico's at 6.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Dress Rehearsal of King of Peru.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Carmen. Matinée—Martha.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Madeleine.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Cat Show.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10.00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	60	61	6 P. M.	67	72
6 A. M.	59	60	9 P. M.	66	70
9 A. M.	63	66	11 P. M.	67	66
12 M.	68	72	12 P. M.	66	64
4 P. M.	67	74			

Average temperature yesterday 61
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Thunderstorms, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

IS NEW-YORK BETRAYED?

Not until the Mayor's message to the Legislature is opened this morning will the public know what his Honor has approved or condemned in the Lexow Police bill. Yet there is one point of that bill on which public opinion had expected Mr. Strong to be perfectly decided and inflexibly determined. This is the provision by which the absolute control of appointments and promotions in the police force is turned over to the commission. There are many reasons for the confidence felt by the public in this regard. The essential and radical principle of the movement by which the election of Mayor Strong was brought about was the practical concentration of power and responsibility in the chief executive officer of the city in order that he might direct public affairs for the public advantage and exclude from them all politics of every shade or degree. Now the principal instrumentality on which the Mayor could rely to accomplish this was the civil service system, by which all subordinate appointments are subjected to open, fair, and uniform tests applied by an independent and impartial board appointed by the Mayor. This system is abolished by the Lexow bill, and the Mayor has very naturally been expected by every means in his power to resist that abolition. If he has accepted the bill in the name of the city, no matter with what criticism of that feature, he has abdicated his office as to one of its vital functions and has betrayed the city.

Betrayed—that is the word. There is no other that fits. There is no softer or less severe that would be justified. And for such action, while there may be a score of excuses, there is only one explanation—partisanship. We have no wish to condemn the Mayor in advance of definite knowledge, but, with the general impression among the Mayor's friends that he has approved the bill while filing what may be called a disclaimer as to this point, it is proper that such action should be plainly characterized. If it shall turn out that his action is different, his credit will be the greater.

Since the Lexow bill has been in the hands of Mayor Strong there has been great pressure brought to bear to make him accept it. It has not taken the form of argument. It could not take that form. There is no argument for the bill that could be publicly stated without insulting the Mayor. The only plea for the bill, or any part of it, is that it gives the Republicans a chance for patronage that they could not otherwise have. That is its purpose, and its sole purpose. No one could in public ask Mayor Strong to aid in carrying out such a purpose or to refrain from opposing it and doing all that lies in his power to defeat it. What could not be said publicly ought not to be listened to in private. Whether Mr. Strong has so listened we shall know to-day, not by what he may be found to say, but by what he shall be found to have done.

It is, unfortunately, not to be denied that the greed for patronage, which the Lexow bill is intended to gratify, is very strong in quarters where it has not been avowed, where it ought not to exist, where it has not been generally suspected. It has gnawed at the hearts of men prominent in the reform movement, who even have opposed this bill before the Mayor, and yet who, if it become a law, will say to themselves: "After all, there is something for our party in this thing, and we can use it for the public good." That is the spirit of the Sicilian brigand who lays a percentage of his spoils on the shrine of his patron saint. We had hoped, in common with the great body of the voters who made the election of Mayor Strong possible, that he would turn a deaf ear to those actuated by any such motive. If he has accepted the Lexow bill, with the inexcusable and flagrant violations it involves of the principle he was chosen to carry out, it will be only too plain that we have been mistaken, misled, and—the word recurs inevitably—betrayed.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

The value of the iron and steel exported from this country during the nine months ending with March was $23,564,791, as against $21,568,081 for the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. The figures relating to the shipment of wire show a notable increase, (from 26,829,383 to 43,965,493 pounds,) which is explained in part by the fact that American wire is now exported to England for the use of manufacturers of screws in that country. The exports of cut nails were increased from 9,698,587 to 11,827,821 pounds, and those of wire nails and other nails from 2,251,682 to 3,512,451 pounds. There has been an increase of about $1,500,000 in the value of machinery exported.

Two of the Southern iron companies have recently made experimental or sample shipments of pig iron to European markets. In the nine months ending with March nearly 16,000 tons of pig iron were exported. For the fiscal year ending on June 30 last the quantity shipped abroad was 26,529 tons, nearly all of which went to Canada.

AN IMAGINARY OBJECTION.

Opponents of the Greater New-York bill are in desperate straits for some ground for their opposition when they set up the Constitutional bugbear of the right of every county not identical with a city in its boundaries to have a Board of Supervisors. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Legislature from changing the boundaries of counties in any way that it may see fit.

When some of the towns of Westchester County were annexed to New-York over twenty years ago they were added to the county as well as the city. There is nothing to prevent the addition of more of them. If a part of Westchester County can be added to New-York, so can a part of Queens County. If a part of a county can be set off and attached to an adjoining county, what is to hinder annexing the whole of it? The fact that the Constitution provides, in connection with the subject of apportionment, that the Legislature may abolish the County of Hamilton and annex its territory to other counties raises no presumption that it cannot abolish any other county. It is only a qualification of the provision that Hamilton shall elect a member of Assembly with the County of Fulton until its population shall entitle it to a member of its own. There is a proviso in another section of the apportionment article that nothing therein contained "shall prevent the division at any time of counties and towns" by the Legislature.

If the Legislature sees fit to make one county as well as one city of the area which it is proposed to consolidate, there is no Constitutional bar to its doing so, and we see no reason why it should not do so. There is no occasion for two systems of administration covering the same territory any more in the case of the extended municipality than in the case of the present municipality of New-York, or that of Brooklyn after it shall include all of Kings County. Doubtless when the consolidation shall have been effected the boundaries of the city will be the same as those of the county, and there will be no occasion for Boards of Supervisors.

But all this is irrelevant to the pending bill, which provides practically for nothing but a commission to devise the legislation necessary to effect the proposed consolidation. In the meantime all the existing "bodies politic and corporate" are expressly retained with their administrative functions unimpaired. What shall be done with county lines and the functions now exercised by Boards of Supervisors hereafter is among the things to be considered by the commission. The Legislature will do nothing in regard to them until measures affecting them have been proposed, and then it will be time enough to raise questions on that score. They have nothing to do with the pending bill. It is not unlikely that the commission may devise a system of government involving subdivisions of some kind for local administrative purposes, but whether it does or not, there is nothing in the way of any change in county boundaries that may be found expedient.

INVESTMENT BUYING.

One incident in the condition of the stock and money market which is worthy of note is the fact that while there has been a very marked advance in the volume of stock transactions, there has been no hardening in the rates for money. On the contrary, the rates have shown a slight but perceptible tendency to relax. While this is quite contrary to the usual experience, and has led some observers to think that the revival in the stock market is not necessarily a symptom of the revival of trade, it is in part due to a cause that is exceedingly encouraging. That is the fact that an extraordinary proportion of the dealings on the Stock Exchange are for cash. They are not, in other words, speculative transactions, made on margin or on credit, but are investments—are at least purchases for which the buyer has the money to pay, taking his securities and putting them aside for the profit that may accrue, as well as the reverse.

This fact is encouraging, because it shows, in the first place, that there is a considerable amount of money available for investment and not now used or needed in actual business. In the second place, it shows the increased confidence of the general public in the future, not merely of prices on the Stock Exchange, but in general business, because all these securities, whatever their nature, must depend for any advance in their market value on the revival of trade. And this revival of confidence will in its turn tend to produce the very improvement on which it is based. There is a good deal of psychology involved in the course of panics, both in their initiation and progress and in their dissipation. They are by no means purely emotional or the creation of imagination, but the imagination and the emotions play a large part in them. Only very few men have knowledge enough, or enough intelligence, to judge rationally of the operation of the complex causes that produce good times or bad times. Many of us depend chiefly on guessing, and most of us depend on the guesses of those who we think may know better than we do. If the general tendency is to trust those who predict prosperity, and the deeper causes of depression have been exhausted, that tendency helps to bring about prosperity.

In the beginning of panic and in that of reviving activity the general public is always decidedly behindhand. They do not recognize what is going on until it has got well started. The increase in the purchase of securities for cash because the buyers expect a rise in prices is a sign of the hopeful tendency. All known facts justify the belief that this will not be reversed, or even checked, but will be accelerated.

GOV. MORTON AND THE GRAY BILL.

It is to be hoped that Gov. Morton will take immediate occasion to give effect to the Gray Racing bill by affixing his signature to it. We assume that he intends to sign the bill, not only because no opposition to it has been developed from a reputable source or a reputable motive, but because the Governor, in his capacity of country gentleman and stock raiser, knows especially well how important to the State is the interest the bill is designed to protect.

The Legislature has dawdled over the matter so long that the racing associations, now when their arrangements for the season ought to be complete and the tracks about to open for the May meetings, are obliged to proceed without positive warrant of law that their proceedings will be valid. Necessarily this hampers the preparations, for which in any case they would have less than proper time. The promptest action is desirable in order that the experiment of conducting horse races without legalized betting may be fairly tried.

THE NEW CRIMINAL COURTS.

The hearing before the Mayor to-day on the bill "in relation to the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in the City and County of New-York" will be hardly more than a formal compliance with the Constitutional requirement. Nobody but the Police Justices seems to be opposed to the measure, and they will probably not appear against it. The position of the Mayor and the Governor has been made known in advance, and the bill will doubtless become a law before the week is out. The new system which it establishes will go into effect on the 1st of July.

It provides for nine city magistrates, whose duties will be substantially those of the present Police Justices. They will be appointed by the Mayor, and the terms of three of them will expire July 1, 1899; those of three others July 1, 1902, and those of the other three July 1, 1905, and on the expiration of these terms the regular term of the office will be ten years. The salary is $7,000 a year. The Board of City Magistrates will adopt rules, appoint clerks, &c., in accordance with the provisions of the act. Appointments are to be made on or before June 20.

There is also to be a Court of Special Sessions, to consist of five Justices appointed by the Mayor on or before June 20, one for two years, one for four, one for six, one for eight, and one for ten years, the regular term after the first appointments being ten years. The salary of a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions will be $9,000. The jurisdiction of this court and the powers of the Justices are defined in the act.

Justices of the Court of Special Sessions must be residents of the city and members of the bar of at least ten years' standing at the time of their appointment, and city magistrates must be residents of the city and members of the bar of five years' standing, "provided that in making the first appointments of city magistrate under this act the Mayor may appoint any person or persons who may have served as Police Justice in said city for at least two years." Neither a Justice of Special Sessions nor a city magistrate can receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office, "hold any other public office, or carry on any business or practice as an attorney or counselor at law in any court in this State or act as referee; but each such magistrate or Justice shall devote his whole time and capacity, so far as the public interest demands, to the duties of his office."

The power to remove these judicial officers and the clerks of their courts, "for cause after due notice and opportunity to be heard," is vested in the General Term of the Supreme Court—or the Appellate Division after this year. There are many other provisions calculated to improve and elevate the system of administering justice in the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in this city. This is the most important reform measure extorted from the present reluctant Legislature.

THE POPE AND ROME.

That is a queer annnouncement which comes from Rome that the Pope will resent any participation in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italians into Rome or even any congratulations to the Italian Government upon that fact "as injurious and insulting to the Pontiff and the Holy See."

It is really about time that his Holiness ceased to harp on that particular string. It is true that his predecessors did govern Rome, and they did it very badly. The "States of the Church" that used to figure in the geographies were very injurious to the reputation of the Church for ability and integrity. In those days Rome was run by a kind of sacerdotal Tammany, and the beginning of any Roman municipal reform movement must have been directed at the Papal ring.

In the second place, twenty-five years is too long for anybody to keep on complaining of a grievance which is perfectly certain of not being redressed. Whoever keeps it up so long is a bore. The present Pope had an excellent opportunity to strengthen the Church in Italy by dropping the subject, which his predecessor could scarcely have been expected to drop. By continuing to nag the Italian Government the Pope has forced every Italian to choose between being a good Italian and being a good Catholic—with results very disastrous to the Church.

The action of his Holiness recalls the action of the European Governments which declined to take part in the French exposition of 1889, which commemorated the French Revolution, upon the ground that they were not reconciled to that historical fact. Even England, being then under a Conservative Government, took the ground that she was not sure whether she approved the French Revolution, and thought the safest course would be to abstain from helping to commemorate it.

All this did not hurt France nor the French Republic, nor even seriously injure the exposition. If it did any harm it was to the potentates who took this ground. Now it is not Italy but the Pope who will be hurt by the Pope's showing that his grievance still rankles. It is worse in his case, because he is infallible, and it is hard to believe a man infallible in matters of faith and morals when you find him silly in practical politics.

THE ORACLE AT HUTCHINSON.

In the last thirty days we have published the current record of increases of wages affecting more than 100,000 employés and granted voluntarily—a very few cases excepted—by more than eighty employing firms or companies.

We notice that this interesting wages movement is still ignored by nearly all of our Republican contemporaries, so far as any editorial comment upon it is concerned, although we observe that they have discontinued the daily publication of their familiar assertion that there can be no increase of wages so long as the present tariff shall remain in force. The facts have been a little too much for that doctrine.

It occurs to us that our Republican contemporaries, or some of them, may be waiting for the assistance of a gentleman who resides—or did reside, four years ago—in the neighborhood of the town of Hutchinson, Kan. We do not recall his name, but he had held the office of Sheriff in that county and was living in retirement four years ago, we think, on a farm near the town named above. This ex-Sheriff was in those days a person of extraordinary powers. With a few strokes of his pen he could wipe out the established and recorded history of prominent industries for a period of six months—at least many Republican newspapers believed that he could do this and had done it.

In the six months immediately following the enactment of the McKinley tariff there were many reductions of wages. A majority of these changes were made in January, February, March, and April, 1891. We published lists of them. There was a reduction of 10 per cent. in the coke district, followed by a strike and by riots in which seven men were killed. A strike continuing for about three months followed a reduction at the potteries in New-Jersey. There were reductions in more than a score of iron factories, including those of the Bethlehem, Pottstown, Lackawanna, Brooke, Ellis & Lessig, Lehigh, Reading, and Crane Iron Companies. There were similar changes in the factories of a number of companies engaged in other industries. The press dispatches announcing these reductions and setting forth the daily history of the formidable strikes were published by Republican papers.

About a month after our list was completed, several of our Republican contemporaries began with one accord to assert that it had been manufactured with intent to deceive. They informed their readers that it was a "romance" and a "fabrication," and that the reductions noted in it had not taken place. The Boston Journal, The Indianapolis Journal, and a dozen more of the Republican organs joined in this belated attack upon a summary of events the current record of which every one of them had published in its news columns. The worst strike the coke district had ever known, with the riot at Morewood, where seven men were killed; the long strike of the pottery workmen, the reductions in a score of iron factories—all were wiped from the pages of history by these Republican papers only two or three months after the time when they had occurred.

This was very curious. A few weeks later we discovered that it had all been due to the labors and the assertions of that ex-Sheriff at Hutchinson, Kan. He had sent to his weekly county paper a letter. He had ascertained, he said in this letter, that the reductions enumerated in our list had not been made, and that the list had been fabricated by the wicked opponents of the McKinley tariff. Copies of the letter were forwarded to the leading Republican journals in the East. It was just what they had been waiting for, and it became at once the authority and warrant for long editorial articles designed to blot out the industrial record which they had themselves published.

The time is ripe now for another exhibition of the Hutchinson ex-Sheriff's powers, in comparison with which those of the most venerable Mahatma or the most expert Yogi are of no account. We await with confidence the publication of another letter which our Republican contemporaries can use as authority for the assertion that our list of increases of wages during the first eight months of the new tariff is a "fabrication" and a "romance."

Chemists say there is not, and cannot be, such a substance as "bichloride of gold," and yet the Senate of this State has just passed a bill providing for its use in our prisons as a cure for dipsomania. It is fair to assume, therefore, that the bill contains a section amending the laws that have hitherto regulated the comparatively trivial matter of atomic and molecular affinity.

It is no wonder that Mr. Labouchère was left out of a British Ministry at the Queen's express desire, or at least that the Queen should have expressed a desire to have him left out. He has a way of constructing neat dilemmas, and giving the House of Commons a choice of horns, which must make him particularly exasperating when he is inculcating frugality at the expense of royalty. Just now he has an annoying motion pending to withdraw the Duke of Edinburgh's allowance, upon the ground that the Duke, as hereditary ruler of Saxe-Coburg, has been swearing allegiance to the German Emperor. There is, in fact, no earthly reason why the allowance should continue to be paid to a British Prince who has taken employment in another country. The main function of British Princes is to provide against a failure in the succession to the British throne. This they have done, in such abundance, not to say excess, that it is out of the question that the Duke of Edinburgh or his progeny should ever come to the throne. Indeed, if there had been any chance of that, he would not have taken a situation in Germany. Whereupon there is no reason why the British taxpayers should continue to support him, or why any Liberal should vote against the motion.

As data accumulate for an accurate biographical sketch of Mr. Joseph H. Stiner, Justice of the Eighth Judicial District Court, it becomes more and more apparent that the most pleasing paragraph in it will be the one giving with graphic terseness the details of his removal from office.

A Boston doctor calls attention to the use by Mithridates, a hundred years before this era began, of what seems to have been a true antitoxine. Pliny relates that the Pontic monarch made himself proof against poison by administering to himself an antidote whose principal ingredient was the blood of a peculiar kind of duck, native to that land, and which had the reputation of living exclusively on substances fatal to human life. This, the Boston man thinks, shows that the employment of an immune animal's blood to make another animal immune is a very old idea, and should deprive the inventors of the serum treatment of any credit for originality. It's a queer idea, sufficiently absurd to win serious consideration—in Boston.

Unless sufficient funds can be raised within a few months to hire and equip a ship for the purpose of bringing back from Greenland that gallant and successful explorer, Lieut. Robert E. Peary, he will be cut off for another season from all communication with civilization, and will be obliged to face, with scanty supplies and a strength of body on which his long journeys must have told severely, the perils and hardships of another Winter upon the shores of that desolate country. His wife has taken up this task with the brave energy that is one of her admirable traits, and will deliver in Brooklyn, on May 11, the first of a series of lectures on "Life in Greenland," the proceeds of which she hopes, will be sufficient, with a gift of $1,000 from the Geographical Society and a few other contributions that have already been made, to dispatch a relief expedition in time to reach her husband before navigation in the far north is closed by ice. Mrs. Peary deserves as a wife, and her husband as a man of science who has added appreciably to the sum of geographical knowledge, the public's effective sympathy and interest. Her lectures will be worth hearing for themselves, and their object will doubtless insure for them the pecuniary success upon which her anxious hopes depend. Only $12,000 is needed, but it must come at once, or another tragedy may be added to the records of arctic research.

A VOTE AGAINST UNION COLLEGE

Long Island City's Government Considers the Bill to Relieve the College of Paying Back Taxes.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., May 7.—Mayor Sanford and the Common Council held a hearing to-day on the bill before the Legislature to relieve Union College from paying the back taxes due on its property in this city. The taxes owed by the college, including the penalties for non-payment, amount to nearly $200,000. The bill provides that the college shall pay the city $5,000 in cash and receive a release for the full amount, and that the balance, less the interest and penalties, shall be paid by the State. The taxes date back more than fifteen years, and, as the penalties and accrued interest amount to nearly $100,000, the city will lose that amount should the bill become a law.

The hearing was largely attended. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who is one of the college Trustees; G. K. Herroun, and Mr. Langdon, a son of Judge Langdon, spoke in favor of the bill.

One of the spectators asked Mr. Langdon what the college would sell out for. Mayor Sanford stated that Mr. Herroun had offered the property to him a short time ago for $1,800,000.

This brought from Mr. Herroun the statement that he would take a big discount off that figure now. Henry C. Johnson, Jr., of the firm of Roe H. Smith & Co., who represent several millions of property in this city, spoke against the bill. He said that if Union College wanted to get out of the trouble they could sell one piece of their property on Newtown Creek for enough to pay their back taxes. He said that the college had been sucking the life blood out of Long Island City for twenty-five years.

Mr. John stated that some time ago he tried to purchase three lots from the college. The lots were assessed at $500 each. He offered $6,000 for them, but the college wanted $9,000. He claimed that the college holdings in the city were worth ten times the amount they were assessed for.

William Nelson, a large property owner, said that the college property was worth at least $2,000,000, and that the institution had always been a "millstone around Long Island City's neck."

The Common Council and Mayor Sanford voted unanimously against the bill.

SILLY RUMORS REGARDING TWO GENERALS

No Partisan Influences at Work to Affect Miles and Ruger.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The assignment of Gen. Ruger to duty in Washington is made the occasion of some silly gossip regarding the partisan administration of army affairs. The story has gone out from Washington to the effect that the President is somehow or other incensed at Gen. Miles, who is paraded as a "prominent" Republican, and it is asserted that the appearance of Ruger at the War Department on special duty is meant as a punishment of Miles.

The absurdity of any such prejudicial action by the President and Secretary Lamont is admitted by the purveyors of the irresponsible stories in their acknowledgment of ignorance of Ruger's politics. Gen. Ruger is not intended as the successor of Gen. Schofield as the Commander in Chief of the Army. That position will be occupied by Gen. Miles when Schofield retires in September. In the meantime, by reason of the law which Schofield induced his friends to enact in his behalf, there is upon the active list one general officer who must be without command, and, as the period until Schofield's retirement is too short to warrant the formation of a new military department, to be dissolved in four months, the surplus officer will be engaged on special duty. The most important work pending is the final revision of the army drill regulations, and to this task Gen. Ruger has been assigned. The work could not be accomplished in Chicago or New-York as well as in Washington, where all the papers and voluminous reports from which the regulations were drawn are accessible.

Gen. Miles's privileges and rights as a general officer, junior only to Schofield, will be in no sense abridged by Ruger's duty in Washington, and when the time comes for a successor at Army Headquarters to the present incumbent, formal orders directing Miles to take command of the military force will be issued. Gen. Miles's special inclinations do not disturb this Administration, and will not operate to destroy any of the ancient legends of seniority. So far as Secretary Lamont may know to the contrary, Ruger is as active a Republican as Miles, and there is certainly one Republican politician, Quartermaster Gen. Batchelder, on Secretary Lamont's departmental staff, who owes his place to his efforts in behalf of his party. No one has suggested the banishment of this officer from congenial duty in Washington by reason of his politics.

The Revival of Business Activity.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The New-York Times prints figures to show that last month was the best month for advertisements in its history, and also that "the average for the four Sundays of April was 69 columns, and on one Sunday the advertisements reached 80 columns. The previous high-water mark of Sunday advertising was 52 columns." The testimony of The Times tallies with the experience of The Record, both as to the unprecedented volume of April business and as to the development of Sunday advertising; and if the advertising columns be a gauge of general business activity, such evidence, which could doubtless be corroborated by other leading journals, must betoken for the country a Summer of unwonted prosperity and an Autumn of even greater promise.

KING OF THE QUININE LAND

MR. MANSFIELD APPEARS AS DON PEDRO XIV. OF PERU.

A Public Dress Rehearsal of a Satirical Comedy by L. N. Parker at the Garrick Theatre.

Mr. Mansfield offered at the Garrick Theatre last night what he called a "public dress rehearsal" of a new play. The regular prices of admission were charged, and the house was about half filled by an apathetic audience, among whom were some very rude persons.

If a baker should advertise that on a certain day he would sell his bread half baked, and compel his customers to eat it on the spot, his action would be no more preposterous than that of the actor and manager who invites the public to sit through a performance which, he confesses, is ill prepared. Any artist stands before the world in two capacities, first as an exponent of his art, and secondly as a dealer in some kind of merchandise. Mr. Mansfield has won the sincere respect of cultivated American playgoers as an artist. No ill-advised action he may hastily take can diminish that respect. His record is unassailable, and he has brilliantly lived down a whole generation of hostile, because ill-considered, criticism. But as a merchant he stands on a level with the cloth dealer and the milkman. He must sell good stuff and give good measure, or he will lose his trade.

The sort of curiosity that impels people to buy tickets to see a dress rehearsal is not likely to stimulate the cause of dramatic art. People who go to the play for any other reason than to receive from it an illusion of life are not desirable adherents for any actor. The public that pays its money at the box office window has as much interest in Mr. Mansfield's rehearsals as it has in his bath or his dinner, or in his making-up in his dressing room before the play.

"The King of Peru," which was presented last night, is a four-act satirical comedy by Louis N. Parker, a smart Englishman, who is trying very hard to be a dramatist. It has an underlying romantic idea, but this is buried in irony, satire, and didactics. The action is ever sluggish. There is only one wholly lovable personage, and she is scarcely sane. The others are pretenders, impostors, blackguards.

We are shown the mock Court of an exiled King, in London lodgings, ruled by his domineering mother and her parasites. That football of the nineteenth century, "the divine right of Kings," is tossed about in a heavy fashion. The King is very young, and, though bred in London, utterly ignorant of the world. He marries the daughter of a merchant, whom he loves, but neglects her for the gambling clubs and Covent Garden balls. He does not know that her whole fortune is dissipated by himself and his parasites. Finally, in the single dramatic scene of the play, he is made to understand his true position in the world. For her sake he tries to earn his living, and, after months of starvation, obtains employment as a fencing master. Then he returns to her and renounces Kingship for her sake.

It would probably be a charming thing to read. In the acting it is immoderately slow. The author's ideas are rarely dramatic. The performance was generally competent. Most of the actors spoke their parts fluently.

The most notable feature was the exquisitely simple and touching embodiment of the merchant's daughter by Beatrice Cameron, (Mrs. Mansfield.) Her rôle, as we have said, is not altogether logical. Such a woman would scarcely make the sacrifice she makes for so small a return, or endure the insults. But there was no fault in her acting. Her confession of love in Act I. was so sincere and simple that it seemed a ray of sunshine in the dullest portion of the play.

Considering her physique and temperament Miss Katharine Grey's portrayal of a dashing adventuress was also a natural one in its way. Miss Jennie Eustace played the Queen mother with dignity and force, but clung to one key monotonously. Mr. Griffith contributed a highly-colored sketch of a cockney tramp. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lyons, and Mr. Jewett all played with discretion, but none achieved a striking success.

Mr. Mansfield himself was in his worst mood. His Don Pedro was clearly not an ingenuous youth. He was sometimes easy and natural, but never buoyant or gay. Of course, it may be thought unfair to criticise the acting at a dress rehearsal. Mr. Mansfield may totally change his portrayal before Thursday night, when the "first performance" will be given. But it is quite clear now that the rôle is unsuited to the actor, and there is room for doubt if it would be effective in the hands of any actor.

Don Pedro XIV.	Richard Mansfield
Pandolfo	A. C. Andrews
Don Miguel	D. H. Harkins
Marchese di Castelverano	E. D. Lyons
Chevalier Moffat	Henry Jewett
One-Eyed Sammy	W. N. Griffith
Benito	J. Weaver
Footman	Chandler
Donna Pia	Jennie Eustace
Clara Desmond	Beatrice Cameron
Princess Zea	Katharine Grey
Mrs. Wallis	Mrs. Rankin

"A Gaiety Girl" Returns.

Frivolity of the true English brand, and therefore businesslike and rather serious withal, again took possession of Mr. Daly's theatre last evening, when a company of tall young women and taller men began what promises to be a second highly successful engagement with "A Gaiety Girl," and that dreadful story of the stolen diamond comb as excuse for songs and dances innumerable, and the display of costumes ingeniously bright in color, occasionally graceful in form, and all well adapted for wear during such a warm evening as last night proved to be. The new cast is a competent one, including, as it does, one really remarkable dancer for star performer, several others well up in that pleasing art, and an unusual number of people whose singing can be heard with real pleasure by any auditor not unduly or unreasonably critical.

The combined beauty of the feminine part of the chorus will not result in a noticeable increase of cardiac troubles among New-York's youth, but the surprising agility of Miss Margaret Fraser is certain to be the subject of much grave commendation. Her pas seul in the first act and the Pierrot dance of the second, in which she is assisted by Miss Helen Fraser and Miss Maud Percy, rank easily as the best features of the performance, but there are not a few others worth noting—the singing of Mr. Leland H. Langley, for instance, as well as the acting of the widow's rôle by Miss Winifred Dennis, the persuasive humor of Mr. W. H. Rawlins, and the satisfactory work of the four young men who played the Ouida-suggesting guardsmen. Indeed, the piece went with speed and vigor from begin

PEACE ENVOYS AT CHE-FOO

Turbulent Opposition of Black Flags to Formosa Cession.

THE AMOUNT OF JAPAN'S INDEMNITY

Chinese Emperor's Appeal to Russia and France for Aid in War Expenses—Admiral Carpenter's Fleet.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that all the Chinese and Japanese peace envoys have arrived at Che-Foo, where the ratifications of the treated of peace are to be exchanged. The dispatch also says that a score of foreign war ships are now at Che-Foo.

A dispatch from Hongkong to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Chinese Government will transport 5,000 troops from Canton to Formosa to suppress the Black Flags, who are opposing Japanese occupation of the island.

The troops are not regarded as faithful, however, and are thought likely to join the Black Flags after their arrival.

A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai says the Chinese Emperor has sent an autograph letter to the Czar, and another to President Faure, asking Russia and France to assist China in bearing her war expenses, and promising special commercial advantages in return.

The Times says it is reported that, in consideration of her abandonment of all claims to Liao-Tung, Japan will receive an additional indemnity of £10,000,000.

The Standard to-morrow will print the following from its Berlin correspondent:

"There is reason to believe that Japan will not hold any position on the Chinese mainland, pending the payment of the war indemnity, but will rest satisfied with the support of the powers.

"It is rumored that the Chinese indemnity loan will be issued at 102, with interest at 6 per cent.

"The Emperor of China intends to send a special mission to the Czar, Emperor William, and President Faure to convey his thanks for their intervention in the peace negotiations."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—The Journal de St. Pétersbourg, commenting on the modification of the Shimonoseki treaty, says:

"Japan's renunciation dispels all fears arising from affairs in the East. This wise decision not only tends to retain secure the position which the victor owes to his successes, and earns for him the esteem of civilized nations, which hope to see Japan heal the wounds that war inflicts and resume the work of strengthening and increasing its industrial resources."

HAMBURG, May 7.—The Hamburger Nachrichten says:

"As Germany had no interest in the questions of territory involved in the treaty of Shimonoseki, she must have had secret grounds for interference.

"Germany's active policy was premature and unnecessary. The declaration of a benevolent neutrality would have fully proved her laudable desire to do Russia a service."

PARIS, May 7.—The European edition of The New-York Herald will to-morrow contain the following dispatch from Tokio, under date of to-day:

"Japan, on the exchange of ratifications to-morrow, will agree to surrender Port Arthur and part of Liao-Tong to China in consideration of the payment of 100,000,000 taels. Japan may also annex to Corea that part of Manchuria which is left to her. It is believed that this perfectly satisfies Russia and insures peace."

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Cable dispatches received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Carpenter's fleet, indicate that the United States will be well represented at Che-Foo.

The flagship Baltimore left Yokohama yesterday for Nagasaki, which is nearly half way to the scene of ratification, and the cruiser Yorktown left Chin-Kiang for Che-Foo, where she should arrive in three days.

The Machias is already at Che-Foo, and the Detroit is only a day's run distant, at Chemulpo. The Charleston, which left Che-Foo last week for coal, is at Nagasaki and is expected to return to her former station the latter part of this week.

FORCES OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

An Estimate of the Fleet and Armies of Both Countries.

At the beginning of hostilities between Japan and China, in July, 1894, the navy of Japan was not large. The empire could show four armor-clads, the Riujo, the Fuso, the Kongo, and the Hiyei, built in England between 1864 and 1879, and all considered about obsolete.

The only vessel of the armored class that was regarded as reasonably useful was the Chiycda, built at Clydebank, England. But the Chiyoda has only a four-and-one-half inch belt of armor. The most effective vessels of the Japanese fleet, at the beginning of the war with China, were as follows:

	Tons.	I. H. P.	Principal Armament.
Chiyoda	2,450	5,600	10 4.7 q. f., 14 1.8 q. f.
Naniwa	3,650	7,235	2 10.2 B., 6 6.9 q. f.
Takichiho	3,650	7,500	2 10.2 B., 6 5.9 q. f.
Itsukushima	4,277	5,430	1 12.5 B., 11 4.7 q. f.
Hashidate	4,277	5,400	1 12.5 B., 11 4.7 q. f.
Matsushima	4,277	5,400	1 12.5 B., 11 4.7 q. f.
Akitsushima	3,150	8,400	1 12.5 B., 12 4.7 q. f.
Yoshino	4,150	15,000	4 6.0 q. f., 8 4.7 q. f.

To this list the Japanese Government has recently added the vessels captured at Port Arthur, incorporating substantially the entire Chinese Navy as a part of that of Japan. The additions to the fleet were:

ARMOR-CLADS.

	Tons.	Principal Armament.
Ting Yuen	7,430	4 12-in. B., 2 6-in. B.
Chen Yuen	7,430	4 12-in. B., 2 6-in. B.
Ping Yuen	2,850	1 10½-in. B., 2 6-in. B.

PROTECTED AND PARTLY PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Chao Yung	1,350	2 10-in. B., 4 4.7 q. f.
Yang Wei	1,350	2 10-in. B., 4 4.7 q. f.
Tsi Yuen	2,355	2 8-in. B., 2 6-in., 17 q.f.
Ching Yuen	2,300	3 8-in. B., 2 6-in., 17 q.f.
Foo Ching	2,500	3 8-in. B., 7 4½-in. B.
Kuang-Ting	1,030	3 4½-in. q. f.
Kuang-Yi	1,030	3 4½-in. q. f.

While the increase of the Japanese Navy by these additions is important, the three armored Chinese vessels being the most effective, the vessels of the original Japanese fleet have greater speed and their rapid-fire batteries, judged by the test of the battle of the Yalu, were of the greatest value in destroying the working power of the Chinese.

In all, the Japanese have for immediate use in home waters, about twenty powerful war ships. They have, in addition, many armed merchantmen, some of which have participated in the recent conflicts with China, and a large fleet of armed transports.

Two large battle ships for Japan have been laid down in England, to have 12,250 tons displacement, 16 to 18 inches of armor, 18 knots speed, and batteries of four twelve-inch, ten six-inch, fourteen three-pounders, and ten two and a half pounder quick-firing guns, but these powerful ships will not be ready until 1898.

Russia's naval fleet is not all available for operations against a foreign foe. Part of it is penned in in the Black Sea, and can leave it only by permission of the powers, that it may enter the Mediterranean. Still, the available Russian fleet is powerful.

On the Pacific station there were added the Nicholas I., the armored cruiser Pamiat Azova, detached from the Mediterranean, and the corvette Djigit, the torpedo cruisers Gaidamak and Povadnik from the Baltic, sent out at the beginning of the China-Japan war.

The fleet then consisted of the armored cruiser Admiral Nachimoff, second-class cruisers Admiral Kornilloff and Rynda, the sloop Zabizaca, the corvettes Kreyzer and Rasboynik, the gun-vessels Koretz, Bobr, Sivooch, and a transport.

Other vessels, to the total number of, perhaps, twenty-five or thirty, may have been detailed for service on the Asiatic coast. While the Nicholas I., the Pamiat Azova, and the Admiral Nachimoff would be formidable ships for the Japanese to meet, it is evident that the increased Japanese force, with the advantages to be derived from the command of home ports and coaling stations, would be more than equal to the task of controlling these and even better ships of the Russian navy.

If Russia should undertake to force Japan, her chief reliance, of course, would be upon her army. How to move an army across Western Russia and Siberia to the Pacific would be a problem that would stagger the War Office at St. Petersburg. To move an army by water would require command of the sea. Japan has held it against China, and until Russia could take it from her, effective military operations against Japan, by Russia, would be impossible.

Before Russia could employ an army in Japan, or even in Manchuria or Corea, the army would have to be transferred to the proposed field of operation. The peace strength of the army is more than 700,000, on paper, 75,000 of this force being in Asia. The war footing of the army is 2,000,000.

Japan's land forces, held at about 50,000 in peace, numbers at present about 200,000 in the field, or held in reserve for such demands as may be made upon Japan by a renewal of hostilities with China, or a forcible attempt by Russia to revise the terms of the Shimonoseki treaty of peace.

The delay that would be caused by the attempt of Russia to increase her military force in Asia by marching, which would be a prodigiously expensive and slow proceeding, would render that method unworthy of consideration.

Great delay must attend the attempt to operate with transports under convoy, and these ships would be subject to the assaults of the alert, brave, and active Japanese.

LEO'S REPROOF TO A CARDINAL.

Hohenlohe Drank to Premier Crispi at a Diplomat's Dinner.

ROME, May 7.—Cardinal Hohenlohe, Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica and Archbishop of St. Maria Maggi, obeyed a summons of the Vatican to-day. The Pope was brusque in his manner and reproached the Cardinal with having offered a toast to Signor Crispi at a dinner given by Baron Blanc, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Cardinal Hohenlohe retorted that the triumph of the Church was desirable even with the assistance of Premier Crispi.

The Pope replied that the Church did not need Signor Crispi, and asked the Cardinal to make a statement effacing the bad impression which his toast to the Italian Premier had created.

Cardinal Hohenlohe refused to promise that he would make such a statement, and the audience ended with both his Holiness and the Cardinal in an angry state of mind.

Gustavus-Adolfus von Hohenlohe, born at Rothenburg, in the Diocese of Fulda, Feb. 26, 1823, was appointed Cardinal by Pius IX. June 22, 1866. His enemies say that he has much pride in his title of nobility, because his visiting cards, which are large, are inscribed in tall letters: "Prince von Hohenlohe — Valdenburg - Schillingsfurst."

Pius IX. had much affection for him; Leo XIII. has none. He resigned the bishopric of Albano. It is a singular case in the annals of the sacred college; and Leo resented it. He issued a bull decreeing that all Cardinal Bishops who should hereafter resign from the See should at the same time resign from the Cardinalate.

The secret causes of the resignation of Hohenlohe are curious, if true. One never knows if the Vatican gossip is serious. There was a letter of Bismarck addressed to the Pope in the archives. Hohenlohe borrowed and did not return it. He was summoned to the Vatican. He refused to return the letter and resigned from Albano.

He went to Prussia, tried to obtain the See of Cologne, failed in spite of Bismarck's influence, returned to Rome, and since then has lived in apparent independence from the Vatican, saying to whoever would listen, according to Jean de Bonnefon: "Leo XIII. and I are in discord, but how can you expect me to agree with one who is not of royal blood?"

GLADSTONE AGAINST TURKEY.

The Porte Has Abandoned the Idea of Suing Journals for Libel.

LONDON, May 7.—Two thousand persons attended the long projected meeting, which was held in St. James's Hall to-night, to protest against the alleged Turkish outrages in Armenia. The Duke of Argyll presided, and among the speakers were the Duke of Westminster, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Hereford, and Lady Henry Somerset.

Mr. Gladstone sent to the Duke of Argyll a letter expressing sympathy with the movement. In it he says:

It is with the sincerest grief that I view the infatuation of the Turkish Government, which is determined, it would seem, to do everything possible to produce its own ruin. The duty incumbent upon all Europe seems clear. I feel confident that Eugland will not shrink from it, and I trust that France and Russia will firmly cooperate. I hope that by moral means, if possible, but by other means rather than not at all, ample security will be taken against a fresh resort by the Sultan and his advisers to these deeds of shame.

The reading of Mr. Gladstone's letter elicited enthusiastic cheers. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Turkish atrocities and demanding reforms in the Government of Armenia.

A dispatch from Varna to the Central News says that the Turkish Government has abandoned as impracticable the proposed libel suits which were to have been brought against London newspapers for publishing stories of alleged Turkish atrocities from their correspondents in Armenia.

MINNIE PALMER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The Court Suspects Collusion of Her Husband and Sir William.

LONDON, May 7.—The suspicion in the mind of the court that there had been collusion between John R. Rogers and Sir William Rose in the suit brought by the former against his wife, Minnie Palmer, the actress, in which Sir William was made co-respondent, caused another adjournment to-day of the present divorce suit brought by Rogers against his wife.

When the case came up for hearing, Sir William Rose's solicitor stated that Rogers had demanded £5,000 to stop the first suit, and that Sir William refused to buy him off. Rogers, the solicitor added, had since then threatened Sir William's life and had sought to terrorize Sir William into paying him large sums of money. It was certain, said the solicitor, that Sir William had not acted in collusion with Rogers, although he had paid the latter £600 costs.

Judge Jeune said that if Rogers had sold the suit against Sir William he might be debarred from getting a divorce on the ground of his wife's misconduct with another co-respondent. The court then adjourned the case with the view of obtaining further evidence in the matter.

FIELD MARSHAL VON PAPE DEAD.

Kaiser Thinks the Soldier's Duties Are the Highest of the Age.

BERLIN, May 7.—Field Marshal Gen. von Pape, formerly Military Governor of Berlin, died this morning.

The Emperor inspected the troops in the Tempelhof to-day. He praised Gen. von Pape as one who had performed his entire duties as a soldier, and said of the soldier's duties that they were the highest of the age. The funeral of Gen. von Pape will take place on Friday, with all the honors due to a Field Marshal.

Alexander August von Pape, in whom Kaiser Wilhelm I. had much confidence, was born in Berlin in 1813, and had been a soldier since his seventeenth year.

In 1866, at the battle of Königgrätz, or Sadowa, one of the most remarkable military movements of modern warfare, he distinguished himself enough to deserve promotion to the rank of Major General.

In the Franco-Prussian war, at Versailles, he was a Lieutenant General.

INSURRECTION IN ECUADOR.

Cruiser Ranger Left Buena Ventura for Esmeralda Six Days Ago.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The United States cruiser Ranger left Buena Ventura May 2, under cabled orders to proceed with all possible dispatch to Esmeralda for the protection of American citizens and property endangered by the revolution which has commenced in Ecuador. The State Department received advices of this revolt ten days ago.

Anti-Socialist Bill's Second Reading.

BERLIN, May 7.—There was no demonstration in the Reichstag to-day over the Anti-Socialist bill, which came up on second reading. The President called upon Dr. von Buchka, Conservative, to read a long printed report of the committee. The Socialists were unusually quiet and reticent, in accordance with their expectations that the Liberal parties will do their work. The second-reading stage of the bill will probably last a fortnight.

Ex-Soldier, Perhaps, Jack the Ripper.

LONDON, May 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints a column article, alleged to be based upon police inquiries, suggesting that an ex-soldier named Grainger, a native of Cork, is the real "Jack the Ripper." Grainger is now serving a ten years' term of penal servitude for stabbing a woman in the Whitechapel district last March.

Oscar Wilde at Liberty.

LONDON, May 7.—Wilde was brought from Holloway Jail to the Bow Street Police Court at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and formally set at liberty upon bail furnished by the Rev. Mr. Headlam and Lord Douglas of Hawick. He entered a carriage and was driven away.

Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe Dead.

LONDON, May 7.—Susanna Stephania, Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty, died in London this morning from bronchitis.

Generous Pension to ex-King Milan.

BELGRADE, May 7.—The Skuptschina last evening unanimously voted an annual pension of £14,400 to ex-King Milan.

FAY TEMPLETON GETS IT ALL

Howell Osborn Wanted His Wife to Get $100,000 but His Estate Was Worth Only About $10,000.

The will of Howell Osborn has been admitted to probate in the office of the Surrogate. Mr. Osborn died Feb. 6, 1895. According to the petition of the executors and trustees, John W. Sterling and George W. Church, Mr. Osborn left no real estate in this State, and the value of his personal property does not exceed $10,000. In contrast to this statement, the following portion of the will may be read with interest:

Out of the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate I give, devise and bequeath to Fay Templeton, of New-York, such of my property as she may select, of the appraised value of not exceeding $100,000.

The statement of the executors sets forth that Fay Templeton claims an interest in the estate "as his widow and otherwise." In signing a waver of citation, she signs herself "Fay Templeton Osborn," and in another place "Fay Templeton Osborn, formerly Fay Templeton."

Mr. Osborn made provision for his cousin, Henrietta Olive Trowbridge, who is to have such of his paintings, silverware, and works of art as she may select to the value of $1,000. She also is to receive the residue of the estate over and above the $100,000 bequeathed to Fay Templeton. Gerard H. Warriner of Eastbourne, England, who was Mr. Osborn's private secretary, is to receive $500 worth of jewelry, pictures, and works of art.

The apparent contradiction in the statement of the executors was explained to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening by Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn, who is counsel for executors of the will.

"It is not to be understood," said Mr. Shearman, "that when a man makes a will bequeathing $100,000 to an individual, or individuals, that he necessarily possesses that amount. A man may make a will for any amount, irrespective of his actual wealth. Mr. Osborn gave it to be understood that his first provision would be for his wife, Fay Templeton. He died before any rich relatives had bequeathed him another fortune, and the real value of his personal property, amounting to $10,000, was all that he left behind. By the provision of the will Fay Templeton gets everything up to $100,000. This, of course, precludes any other persons named in the will from receiving anything."

HOW PARKER LOST HIS PUP

It Was Not Licensed and He Did Not Know John P. Haines—Hence Many Hours in Prison.

A boy with a fine English setter pup was accosted in Broadway shortly after 3 o'clock Monday afternoon by a well-dressed man, who wanted to know if the dog was for sale. The boy, whose name is Joseph Parker, sixteen years old, and whose father is an engineer on the New-York Central Railroad, said that it was.

"All right," said the well-dressed man, who was no other than John P. Haines, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "you come around to my office, and I'll buy the dog."

The young fellow had no idea where he was going, and he cheerfully followed Mr. Haines around to the offices of the society. When Mr. Haines, the boy, and the dog got into the office, there was a decided change in Mr. Haines's demeanor.

"Where's the license for that dog?" he asked.

"I haven't got a license for it yet," said the boy. "It's only four months old, and I am going to sell it. I've got a license for the mother, though."

"Well," said the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with a laugh, "you won't sell this dog just at present. I am going to seize the animal, and it will cost you just $5 to get it again; $3 to redeem it, and $2 for a license."

Parker refused to let the dog go, saying that he did not see what right Mr. Haines had to take the animal. Then four of the officers of the society were called in, and the dog was taken away. The boy began to cry, and would not leave the office, as directed. Thereupon Mr. Haines ordered his arrest.

Parker was taken before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, and fined $2. He said he did not know who the man was who offered to buy the dog.

Parker did not have the money to pay his fine, so he was locked up. As a result of his adventure, he has lost his dog, for the dogs are kept but forty-eight hours, will not be out of prison until some time to-day.

ROBBED ON HIS DOORSTEP AT NIGHT

Three Men Grab John Mooney and Steal His Scarfpin—One Caught.

John Mooney of 340 West Twenty-ninth Street was robbed on his doorstep by three young men shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Mooney noticed that three young men walked behind him as he crossed Twenty-ninth Street. As Mr. Mooney mounted his doorsteps and stooped to put his key in the latch he heard footsteps behind him and turned quickly. He was grabbed around the waist and a valuable diamond pin in his necktie seized. The three men then ran away.

Mr. Mooney started in pursuit, calling for help as he ran. A policeman heard his cries and joined in the chase. The men soon separated. The policeman followed one up Ninth Avenue and at Thirty-third Street caught him.

The prisoner said he was George Bird, twenty-one years old, of 88 Amsterdam Avenue. He denied all knowledge of the theft, and said that he was running because some one yelled after him.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Bird was taken before Justice Taintor and held in $1,000 for trial. The pin was not recovered. Mr. Mooney fully identified Bird as one of his assailants.

Opposition to Francis L. Wellman.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman is meeting with determined opposition in some quarters in his application for admission to membership in the Bar Association.

Mr. Wellman filed his application for admission shortly after he left the District Attorney's office, and the matter is now in the hands of the association's Committee on Admission. He said yesterday:

"All I care to say is that I have heard that several letters have been written to the committee by persons opposing my candidacy. From what I learn, I am inclined to believe that they were sent by lawyers who have tried cases against me and been defeated."

For a New American Steamship.

It is understood that a contract was signed yesterday between the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company and the Plant Steamship and Investment Company, which runs lines between Boston, Halifax, and Charlottetown, and between Tampa and Havana, for the building of an ocean steamship, to cost $800,000.

The new steamship will be about 400 feet long and 47 feet wide.

Half Rates to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad.

A rate of $2.50 for the round trip between New-York and Philadelphia has been named for occasion of dedication of the Odd Fellows' Temple. Tickets good to go on May 20 and 21, and to return until May 23, inclusive.—Adv.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL REPORT

The Budget Calls for $2,875,744, a Saving Over Last Year.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO SETH LOW

A New High School for Girls, More Room for Boys, and a Manual Training High School Needed.

The Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday adopted the Finance Committee's estimates for 1896, and they will now go to the Board of Estimate for consideration.

As originally presented, the estimates called for the appropriation of a general fund of $2,551,314, and a special fund of $289,430, making a total of $2,840,744; but as amended yesterday, the budget calls for a general fund of $2,576,314, and a special fund of $299,430, a total of $2,875,744.

This change of the estimates was due to the increase of several items in the budget. The estimates for textbooks and school apparatus were raised from $140,000 to $142,500; for drawing materials, from $15,000 to $25,000; for scientific and laboratory apparatus in the High Schools, from $2,500 to $5,000; for industrial education of both sexes, from $16,783 to $26,783, and for sites for new school buildings, from $125,000 to $135,000. The entire amount asked for this year is $119,464 less than last year's estimates.

At the last moment an attempt was made by Commissioner Max Brill to rush through a resolution increasing the salaries of Superintendent of Public Instruction William H. Maxwell from $5,000 to $6,000, and of his assistants, Messrs. Walsh and Ward, to $5,000 each. The resolution was quickly tabled.

A petition signed by several hundred residents of the Ninth Ward who want a new schoolhouse in the ward was received. Public School No. 9, in Vanderbilt Avenue, near Prospect Park, has become overcrowded, and the idea is to retain it as a grammar department, and to erect a new structure for the lower grades. The petition was referred to the Committee on Schoolhouses.

Commissioner Robertson introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to convey to President Seth Low of Columbia College our thanks for his generosity in extending to efficient and competent pupils of our public schools advantages for a collegiate education.

The resolution was passed.

The board passed a resolution requesting the Board of Supervisors to give the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory to the Board of Education for the purposes of a public school.

The Board of Supervisors has recently rented the armory to the Food Exposition for the months of September and October, so that the Board of Education cannot have possession before November.

Commissioner Charles E. Teale offered a resolution protesting against the passage of the Ainsworth bill amending the consolidated school law so as to reduce the State apportionment of school money to Brooklyn in the sum of $20,000 annually. It was adopted.

An attempt was made to have the course of studies in the Boys' High School changed so that more attention should be paid to commercial studies, but after a short debate it was voted to continue the present course.

Prof. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Studies, introduced a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the maintenance of a course of instruction in sewing for girls in the public schools in the grades from fifth grammar to second primary. Prof. Hooper said that in families where sewing was an accomplishment of the women there would be found thrift, neatness, cleanliness, while in homes where sewing was not known there would be found uncleanliness and crime.

The matter was laid over.

A petition was presented from eleven public-school Principals asking that the rules of the board be not amended, as proposed, so that clerks to Principals may be appointed, instead of a head of department, except in schools where three heads of departments are allowed.

A second petition was presented from forty Principals asking that such clerks be appointed.

The question was postponed until the June meeting.

The board changed the name of the Manual Training School to the Manual Training High School.

Commissioner Gates, Chairman of the Girls' High School Committee, offered a resolution increasing the salary of the janitor of the Girls' High School from $4,000 to $4,500 a year. It was referred to the Committee on Schools with power.

Commissioner Gates explained that the janitor had to pay all his assistants, so that his own share of his salary is small.

Superintendent Maxwell's annual report was received. It occupies sixty-five printed pages, and goes into the details of his administration during the year 1894. He reports that there are now 104 public schools of all grades in Brooklyn. He further says:

It is gratifying to be able to state that measures have been taken by which before the close of the present year the extreme cases of crowding will be measurably relieved. A report submitted to your board toward the close of last year showed that there were by actual count at least 14,000 children either improperly provided with school accommodations or seeking admission in vain. The statement of facts in this report is so strong that the city authorities took immediate steps to ask authority from the State Legislature to issue bonds sufficient to build several new school houses during the present year. Where these houses are situated and where still others are needed will be indicated in another part of this report. In the meantime I am still of the opinion that it would be wise to do away with district lines. These have been given to new schools without adopting the lines of the older schools, until in some parts of the city it is impossible to tell in which of two districts a child resides. And, furthermore, the abolition of these lines would create a healthy rivalry among schools.

During the last year the total increase in the number of classes was 145. The number of teachers is 2,499.

The time has arrived when additional high school accommodations must be provided. I respectfully recommend that immediate steps be taken to erect a second building for a girls' high school in a quarter of the city from which access to the present building is difficult; to build an addition to the present boys' high school, and to put up a suitable building for the Manual Training High School.

The amount expended for school purposes in 1894 was $2,843,447.71. The average cost per capita for instruction and supervision was:

If estimated on the total number of different pupils instructed..... $14.15

If estimated on the average number of pupils in daily attendance..... 20.93

The average cost per capita for general purposes was:

If estimated on the total number of different pupils instructed..... $2.92

If estimated on the average number of pupils in daily attendance..... 4.32

Libraries have been purchased for the boys' high school and the girls' high school. In a very few years all our schools will be well supplied with reading matter appropriate for children.

The long continued presence in the schools of many inefficient teachers has forced upon my attention the necessitw for some plan more potent than the existing one of getting rid of teachers who fail to come up to the requisite standard. This matter should receive the early attention of your board. The enactment of suitable legislation on this subject would be the fitting complement to legislation requiring all persons intending to become teachers to undergo a thorough course of professional training.

The report was ordered on file.

Delaware Constitutional Convention.

DOVER, Del., May 7.—The general Assembly has passed a bill providing for a constitutional convention. Each county is to have ten delegates, to be chosen in November, 1896. The convention will meet one month later. In 1898 the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution will be submitted to the people at the polls. The General Assembly recommends that the two political parties divide delegates equally between them.

Fell Down an Elevator Shaft.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—John R. Chandler, a prominent local attorney, fell down an elevator shaft from the fifth floor of the Security Building to-day, and was killed instantly. He was forty-five years old, and had been a member of the bar for many years.

THE AMENDMENT CAME FROM PAYN

Senator Robertson Admits This, but Denies that Any Bribery Was Attempted by the Firemen.

ALBANY, May 7.—The investigation of charges of bribery in the Senate in connection with the bills affecting the pay of the New-York firemen drew a crowd to the Senate Chamber to-night. Nearly every member of that body and a majority of the Assemblymen were on hand.

Evidence was brought out which settled beyond question the connection of Louis F. Payn with the amendment for the support of which it has been charged money was paid. This evidence came late. Mr. Payn, who has been charged with having handled the fund alleged to have been raised for the amendment, had left the chamber. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the thinning crowd gathered at the announcement from Elihu Root, counsel for Editor Quigg, that he would like to ask Senator Robertson a few questions. It was Senator Robertson who gave the testimony.

He was one of the three Senators named in the original "boodle" article of The New-York Press. During the evening he had been sitting near Counselor Raines. As Mr. Root called him, he went forward to the witness chair, a half-smoked cigar in his lips. In one hand he held a bunch of keys, which he jingled constantly. The crowd kept so still between questions and answers, that the jingling could be heard all through the room.

Mr. Robertson said he had introduced the bill at Fire Commissioner Sheffield's request. It went to the Committee on Cities, of which the Senator is a member. It was there amended by a provision increasing the pay of portions of the department. The Senator said he had introduced this amendment.

Mr. Root—Who drew the amendment?

Senator Robertson—I don't know.

Mr. Root—From whom did you get it?

Senator Robertson—I think it was handed to me by Mr. Payn.

Mr. Root—When did the meeting of the committee occur at which you moved the amendment?

Senator Robertson—I think it was on Feb. 26. It may have been a week before that that Mr. Payn gave it to me. I do not remember just how long. It was only a few days.

Mr. Root—Where were you when he gave it to you?

Senator Robertson—I think on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Root—Who else were present?

Senator Robertson—I think Senator Raines was near by.

Mr. Root—Was the Senate in session?

Senator Robertson—No.

Senator Robertson was cross-examined at length.

Editor Quigg also gave some fresh testimony in response to the unskillful cross-examination which Mr. Raines gave him. He said Dennis Leary had told him he had information that Louis F. Payn was to receive $16,000 with which to lobby through the amendment increasing firemen's pay. Leary said he had agreed to do it for $10,000, but that Chiefs Shaw and Croker had decided to let Payn have the job, because he was more skillful at the business. Of this $16,000, $8,000 was to be spot cash when the bill was reported, and $8,000 was to be paid when the bill became a law.

This testimony from Mr. Quigg led Senator O'Connor to rebuke Mr. Raines for his method of cross-examination. "You have smutted the names of your witnesses," said the Chairman. "You put Messrs. Shaw, Croker, and Payn in a very unpleasant position."

The hearing began soon after the brief evening session, and was interesting throughout. The investigation will close to-morrow.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY'S MEETING

It Will Be Held To-night—The Question of a Successor to Mr. Grace, and Other Business.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee of One Hundred of the New-York State Democracy met last night at the headquarters, 18 East Twenty-third Street, to map out the programme for to-night's meeting of the full Executive Committee.

Assistant Corporation Counsel H. De Forest Baldwin presided, and among those who attended were Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, Superintendent of Immigration John Quinlan, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Thomas P. Keating, President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Thomas Costigan, and William F. Grote.

The meeting was behind closed doors, and unusual secresy was observed by the members after it was over.

The question presented by the necessity of selecting a successor to ex-Mayor William R. Grace, who resigned at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, was under discussion. The Committee of Five, which was appointed to visit ex-Mayor Grace, and then act upon his resignation, has not yet formulated its report, but may do so at to-night's meeting.

The proposition to elect ex-Secretary Fairchild as Chairman in place of Mr. Grace, and ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, was considered, and remarks were made by most of the leaders present. That these gentlemen will be selected to-night is almost certain. It is said, however, that some of those in the Executive Committee who favor union hereafter in campaigns with Tammany are considering other candidates.

Some of the men at last night's meeting, however, said that Messrs. Fairchild and Warner would certainly be chosen to-night. Mr. Warner made a long speech last night, and, while no one would say anything that happened at the meeting, it is believed that he urged that the organization come out immediately with a ringing advocacy of sound-money doctrines along the lines laid down by President Cleveland in his letter.

Resolutions in this direction may be adopted at to-night's meeting, but none of the leaders would say whether such action would be taken.

TROLLEY RAILROAD MEN WILL APPEAL

No More Tracks Can be Laid in Brooklyn Until the Matter Is Settled.

Justice Smith's decision annulling the trolley railroad franchises granted June 19, 1893, by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and Mayor Boody to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and the Kings County Electric Railroad Company, took Brooklyn by surprise yesterday.

P. H. Flynn and his associate members of the railroad company have decided to appeal next Monday to the General Term. Meanwhile the company will be prohibited from laying tracks.

District Attorney Ridgway was asked yesterday if he would take action to procure the indictment of ex-Mayor Boody and the thirteen Aldermen, known as the "Cold Thirteen," who voted for the franchise. One of these, James McGarry, is dead.

District Attorney Ridgway answered that if Edward M. Grout, who represented the plaintiff, John Adamson, in the suit against the railroad syndicate, presented proofs of the allegations contained in Justice Smith's decision, he would have a rigid investigation made.

Edward M. Grout said he expected the case to be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Grout showed a letter on the subject, which he had received in April, from Edward M. Shepard, who said, among other things:

You certainly make a very strong case, and if the law will not undo the sheer spoliation which you are attacking, the law will, it seems to me, be a very imperfect instrument. I think we are all under obligations to yourself and to Mr. Johnson for your defense of the public interest. I do not recover at all from my profound discontent with the refusal or at least the omission of the present municipal authorities to make the fight their own definitely and directly and not indirectly and by way of mere acquiescence. I have entire confidence in the integrity of purpose of Mr. Schieren's administration, but in my opinion they have in this matter permitted their interest in merely routine matters to divert their attention from a duty on their part of the very first importance in its relation to good morals, good government, and good politics.

"That letter," said Mr. Shepard last night to a reporter for The New-York Times, "was written in acknowledgment of Mr. Grout's courtesy in sending me the Adamson suit papers."

Harvard-Princeton Baseball Game, at Princeton, Saturday, May 11.

Special train via Pennsylvania Railroad will leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 1 P. M., returning at close of game. Round-trip tickets good only special train, $2.—Adv.

M'LAUGHLIN JURY COMPLETE

Two Men Found to Take the Places of Durando and Fritz—The Trial May Go on To-day.

The jury for the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin, who is accused of bribery and corruption, was completed yesterday, two new men being sworn in, to take the places of William P. Durando and Charles Fritz, who were challenged Monday, leaving seats four and six in the box vacant.

The two new jurors sworn in yesterday were Charles A. Stein, real estate, 132 Nassau Street, and Emanuel J. Pelikan, jewelry broker, 51 Maiden Lane.

Unless some other member of the jury is challenged, the trial will begin formally this morning, at 11:15 o'clock, before Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prosecution and the defense each had left one peremptory challenge when the twelfth juror was sworn in.

John Burbridge, who occupied the fifth seat, moved yesterday morning into the seat vacated by Mr. Fritz, so that the two new jurors will occupy seats five and six. The members of the jury are:

Philip Schneider, dry goods, 1,213 Union Avenue.

Charles W. Purdy, insurance, 137 Reade Street.

Herman Stern, instrument manufacturer, 184 East Seventy-fifth Street.

James E. Burbridge, contractor, 251 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Charles A. Stein, real estate, 132 Nassau Street.

Emanuel J. Pelikan, jewelry broker, 146 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Charles A. Schaefer, maltster, 19 Whitehall Street.

William Scott, clerk, 25 Duane Street.

William S. Ortgies, veterinary surgeon, 310 West Thirtieth Street.

Simon Solden, manager Hartford Glass Company, 320 Broadway.

William I. Henley, hardware, 20 Warren Street.

Joseph Bulova, jeweler, 57 Maiden Lane.

There were many persons in the courtroom when the task of examining talesmen began yesterday morning. Col. E. C. James moved that the trial be discontinued on the ground that the irregularity of letting two jurors go after the box had been filled would result in a mistrial. The motion was denied by Justice Barrett.

The talesmen had to undergo the usual fire of sharp questions, and one after another they were excused. Several talesmen said they were prejudiced, and did not feel they ought to serve on the jury.

Justice Parker of the Supreme Court sat on the bench a little while in the afternoon with Justice Barrett.

Charles A. Stein answered all questions satisfactorily, and took seat five in the jury box. It was then nearly time for adjournment, but Justice Barrett decided to continue the examinations. Emanuel J. Pelikan was then accepted provisionally. Mr. Stein was called to the stand again and questioned by Mr. Fox. He said H. B. Stre was his cousin. Stein was sworn B. The prosecution then peremptorily challenged Pelikan. As Pelikan was leaving the court, however, he was called back, and Col. Fellows asked permission to withdraw the challenge. Consent was given, and Pelikan was sworn in as juror No. 6. The court then adjourned.

GOV. MORRILL IS NOT YET UNDER ARREST

A Rumor that Charges May be Filed Against Mrs. Lease.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—Gov. E. N. Morrill was not arrested to-day. Attorneys Joseph Waters and Frank Herald say, however, that the warrant will be served to-morrow.

The Governor returned from his home, at Hiawatha, this afternoon. He insists that the vouchers by which it is claimed he drew money from the State Treasury without wrarant of law, are proper, and that he committed no crime when he signed them.

It is reported that similar charges will be filed against Mrs. M. E. Lease, who, it is said, while on the State Board of Charities, drew money from the State for mileage for a trip which she never made.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. John E. Gowen, who died May 7, 1895, in Paris, France, after a short illness of three days, was born in Lynn, Mass., March 6, 1825. He was an engineer of distinguished ability. It was he who raised the Russian fleet, sunk in the Harbor of Sebastopol by the Russians, after the Crimean war.

Few American citizens have been more

BEATEN IN LAST INNING

New-Yorks Again Defeated by the Cincinnati Team.

NO BRILLIANT PLAYS, MANY ERRORS

Capt. Ewing's Men Struck a Vein of Luck in the Ninth, Gaining Three Runs and the Game.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cincinnati, 7; New-York, 6.
Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg, 5.
St. Louis, 10; Boston, 6.
Chicago, 10; Washington, 9.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	10	4	.714
Cleveland	8	4	.667
Boston	7	4	.636
Chicago	8	6	.571
Baltimore	5	4	.556
Brooklyn	6	5	.545
Cincinnati	7	6	.538
New-York	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Louisville	4	8	.333
St. Louis	5	10	.333
Washington	3	8	.273

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 7.—In the ninth inning to-day, the Cincinnati team struck a vein of good luck, and closed the ball game with the New-York's winners. It was the most exciting game of the season, though containing a great many errors. There were no brilliant plays, and neither side can be said to have distinguished itself, yet the game, as a whole, was well played.

The attendance was 4,100. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Latham, 3b.	0	3	0	1	0	Burke, lf.	1	0	3	1	0
Hoy, lf.	2	2	2	0	1	Tiernan, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	0	1	6	1	Davis, 3b.	1	2	1	0	0
Ewing, 1b.	1	2	12	4	1	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1
Miller, rf.	0	0	2	3	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	1	5	1	0
Smith, ss.	1	0	0	2	1	Stafford, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Hog'ver, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	5	1	1
Murphy, c.	0	0	1	2	1	Meekin, p.	0	0	1	0	3
Rhines, p.	0	0	0	3	2	Fuller, ss.	0	0	2	1	4
Merritt, c.	1	0	1	0	0						
Phillips, p.	0	0	1	0	0						
Total.	7	10	27	17	6	Total.	6	6	27	11	3

Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—7
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—New-York, 3. First base on balls—Off Rhines, 2; off Phillips, 1; off Meekin, 7. Struck out—By Meeken, 1. Two-base hits—Tiernan, (2,) Hogriever, Latham, Davis, Meekin. Sacrifice hits—Smith, (2.) Stolen bases—Ewing, Burke, Tiernan, Miller. Double plays—Burke and Farrell. Wild Pitches—Meekin, 1. Passed balls—Farrell, 1. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BROOKLYNS DOWN THE LEADERS

Batted Hart So Hard He Was Taken Out of the Box.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—Several showers made the grounds so wet that the baseball game had to be called after Brooklyn had played its sixth inning. The visitors had the game well won, having found Hart and Menefee rather easy, but had not much of a chance at Killen. Pittsburg had just begun to solve Lucid's delivery when the game was called. Lachance's hitting was the feature. Attendance, 2,500. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Lach'ce, 1b.	1	2	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	0	10	8	0	Daly, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Smith, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Burns, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Bierb'r, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	Anderson, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Clingman, 3b.	1	0	0	3	0	Schoch, ss.	1	0	0	1	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	Mulvey, 3b.	1	1	3	1	1
Sugden, c.	1	1	1	0	2	Grim, c.	0	2	1	0	1
Hart, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Lucid, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Menefee, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Killen, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total.	5	6	15	11	1	Total.	9	8	15	5	2

Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	3	—5				
Brooklyn	1	0	4	2	2	—9				

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Hart, 4; off Menefee, 1; off Lucid, 1. Three-base hits—Anderson. Two-base hits—Cross, Hart, Lachance. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Daly. Stolen bases—Stenzel, Mulvey. Double plays—Griffin and Grim. Hit by pitcher—By Lucid, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Lang.

Other League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.										
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	3	.	—10

Base hits—Boston, 14; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Wilson and Ganzel; Staley, Breitenstein, and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.										
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	—9
Chicago	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	—10

Base hits—Washington, 10; Chicago, 14. Errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Mercer, Mularkey, and McGuire; Terry and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia vs. Louisville and Baltimore vs. Cleveland games were postponed on account of rain.

Columbia, 30; Barnard, 4.

The second game for the championship of the second section in the Interscholastic Athletic Association series was played at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. The competing teams were the Barnard and Columbia School boys. The Barnards were the champions in the league last year. They were easily defeated yesterday, which places them out of the race for the pennant. Cowperthwaite's pitching did much to win the game.

The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BARNARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
De M'nca, ss.	3	5	0	3	0	F.Hetzel, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Hetzel, c.	4	2	1	0	1	Wayne, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0
Hoar, lf.	4	1	0	1	1	Manks, rf, c.	0	0	2	1	2
C'waite, p.	3	4	0	4	0	S'son, p, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Crook, 1b.	3	2	11	0	0	G.H'zel, ss, p	0	2	1	3	0
Bechtel, 2b.	2	2	2	1	1	Bates, 3b.	1	0	2	1	1
Moeller, 3b.	5	3	0	1	0	Gurney, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Pommer, c.	3	2	8	2	0	Johnson, rf.	2	2	0	0	1
Well, rf.	3	2	0	0	0	Block, 1b.	0	0	5	0	4
Wil'akt, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	St'neys, cf.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	30	24	21	12	3	Total.	4	6	18	10	10

Earned runs—Columbia, 6. First base by errors—Columbia, 9; Barnard, 2. First base on balls—Off Simpson, 5; off G. Hetzel, 3; off Cowperthwaite, 1. Left on bases—Columbia, 9; Barnard, 4. Struck out—By Cowperthwaite, 8; by Simpson, 4. Two-base hits—De Maurinca, (2,) Cowperthwaite. Stolen bases—De Maurinca, Cowperthwaite, Well, Bates, Stickney. Double plays—G. Hetzel and Wayne. Wild pitches—Simpson, 2; Cowperthwaite, 2. Passed balls—Pommer, 2; Manks, 2. Umpire—Mr. Tracey.

Brown, 13; Harvard, 8.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 7.—Brown defeated Harvard here to-day, 13 to 8, in a wretched game. Neither side played good baseball. Harvard had the lead up to the sixth inning. In the sixth inning, two costly errors by Capt. Whittemore rattled the nine. Brown made 3 runs in the sixth, and 6 more in the next two innings. Rand and Burgess, two freshmen, were the only Harvard players to play good baseball. Rand's running catch of a fly in left field was the feature of the game. He threw to the plate well also. Harvard was crippled by the loss of Winslow on third and Wrenn on second. Dean and Morton played in their places, making between them six errors. Harvards chances are thought to be slim in Saturday's game with Princeton.

The score:

Brown	1	2	0	0	1	3	3	3	0	—13
Harvard	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	—8

Yale, 10; Lafayette, 1.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 7.—Yale had an easy victory this afternoon over Lafayette. Trudeau kept the hits wide apart, except in the sixth inning, when two singles and a three-bagger yielded an earned run; but fine team work by Yale prevented more than a single run being scored by the visitors. Clarke was pounded heavily, and his fielders threw poorly. The score:

Yale	0	4	2	1	1	2	0	—10		
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Hits—Yale, 10; Lafayette, 6. Errors—Yale, 3; Lafayette, 8. Batteries—Trudeau and Greenway and Wilcox, Clarke, and Barclay.

BROOKLYN'S HORSE SHOW.

Riding and Driving Club's Exhibition to be Bigger Than Ever.

Exhibitions of horses used for riding and driving are not conducted on the same extensive scale in Brooklyn as they are in this city, but the annual horse show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn promises to be more popular and successful than ever. It opens to-night at the big building that faces Prospect Park Plaza, and the sale of boxes and seats has been unusually large.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called last evening everything was ready for the event which sets the fashionable horsey set of the City of Churches in a flutter. New rows of boxes and reserved seats have been built, under the direction of E. H. Barnes, one of the committee in charge of arrangements. The tanbark inclosure has been renewed, and everything looks spick, span, and clean. Additional electric lights have been put in, and a satisfactory test of these was made last evening. A large tent has been placed on the vacant lot close to the building, where carriages may be kept, and the various turnouts prepared for competition.

Of the thirteen judges appointed to distribute the prizes, Major Charles F. Roe, commander of New-York's crack squadron, is the only one who will not be present. Major Roe accepted the invitation to aid in passing on the saddlers and jumpers, but has since been compelled to cancel the engagement. His place will be filled by J. Clinch Smith, the well-known coaching man of this city. The other judges are F. K. Sturgis, August Belmont, Frederic Bronson, F. T. Underhill, John D. Cheever, Francis M. Ware, John E. Cowdin, Samuel Walter Taylor, Jr., Gen. George S. Field, Thomas McCarthy, and David Bonner.

The show will be formally opened at 8 o'clock this evening, and continues each night to the end of the week, including a special card for Saturday afternoon from 2:30 to 5:15. The order of the programme for to-night is as follows: 8 P. M.—The show opens, judging 15 saddle horses; 8:20 P. M.—Judging 6 horses in harness; 8:35 P. M.—Judging 3 park tandems; 8:55 P. M.—Judging 4 saddle horses; 9:10 P. M.—Judging 6 carriage horses; 9:30 P. M.—Judging 4 tandems, ladies to ride; 9:50 P. M.—Judging 6 pairs of high-steppers; 10:10 P. M.—Judging 2 pairs of carriage horses; 10:20 P. M.—Judging 7 jumpers over six fences, 2 at 4 feet, 2 at 4 feet 6 inches, and 2 at 5 feet; 10:40 P. M.—Judging 2 jumpers, high jump.

Bourbon Wilkes Dead.

PARIS, Ky., May 7.—Bourbon Wilkes, James Miller's noted trotting sire died Saturday night at Sunny Side, near Paris, from abscess of the lungs. He was sired by George Wilkes, and had forty-five of his progeny in the 2:30 list and thirteen in the 2:20 list.

The stallion referred to above was foaled in 1875, and was bred exactly like Favorite Wilkes the leading sire at Jacob Ruppert's Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie. Bourbon Wilkes was two years older than his brother, and was not developed for speed, as the younger trotter who was in training up to 1891 and scored 2:24½. Of the fast performers, got by the dead sire, Coastman, a pacer, has the best record, 2:08½, made in 1893. Bourbon Patchen, another son, is close after, with 2:09, also at the lateral gait, and earned last year. Two other fleet side-wheelers in the roll of Bourbon Wilkes are close to the 2:10 mark, Reward J., 2:10¾, and Coast Boy, 2:10½. Charleston is the most famous trotter in this family, his record being 2:12¾, while Bourbon Wilkes, Jr., who came out later, has scored in the same notch.

Winners at Louisville.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Wildfire, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 15 to 1, won; Ramon, 111, (R. Williams,) 6 to 1, second; Shield Bearer, 110, (C. Graham,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Lady Buchanan, Buck Fly, Jewel, Vernon, Goodwin, Claudie, Jack Frey, Cerili, and Valandas also ran. Hallow'een was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ben Brush, 108 pounds, (C. Weber,) 1 to 3, won; Ray S., 113, (R. Williams,) 3 to 5, second; Concession, 113, (Matthews,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Director and Asaph also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Rey El Santa Anita, 108 pounds (C. Weber,) 1 to 3, won; Ray S., 112, (Thorpe,) 12 to 1, second; Fra Diavolo, 105, (Turner,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:41. The Reaper, Protection, and Pearl Song also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Debutante Stakes. One-half mile. Amanda, 120 pounds, (Turner,) 8 to 5, won; Marquise, 110, (R. Williams,) 10 to 1, second; Stella, 110, (Bergen,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:49½. Castalia, Altedena, Fretful, Hannah, Ida C., Princess Mayme, Evansca, Merry Nell, Shannamere, and Miss Vic also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens. Six furlongs. Fair Faith, 105 pounds, (Cassin,) 3 to 1, won; Madmaison, 102, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 5, second; Rousevelt, 105, (Slaughter,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Grenada, Porthos, Mate, Marie Woodlands, and Ada also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sir Rathbone, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won; Catalina, 100, (Perkins,) 6 to 1, second; Birmingham, 102, (Irvin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Buffet, Detective, Jacob, H. O. Litt, Joco, Sim Wells, and Elsmere also ran.

Racing at Hawthorne.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Blue and Gray, 110 pounds, (Ballard,) 4 to 1, won; La Crescent, (Streeting,) 30 to 1, second; Landlord, 115, 7 to 10, third. Time—1:32. Miss Norma, La Verne, Lake Park, Dr. Hurd, and Isabella also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Booze, 102 pounds, (J. Hill,) 2 to 1, won; Silverado, 100, (Macklin,) 10 to 1, second; Our Maggie, 100, (Magnuson,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Zaldivar, Martha Griffin, Kismet, Delmos, and Calhoun also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, four and a half furlongs. Warren Point, 106 pounds, (Magnuson,) 2 to 1, won; Pete Clay, 103, (Clarke,) 4 to 1, second; Bessie Bisland, 104, (Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:45. May Thompson and Craft also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Ottyanna, 108 pounds, (Mosby,) 3 to 5, won; Billy S., 114, (Ferrico,) 10 to 1, second; Ethel W., 107, (Sherrer,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Simrock, Floreanna, Rossmore, Wightman, and St. Croix also ran.

TREATS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Some of the Features at the Madison Square Garden Show.

Among the features that will make the Sportsmen's Exposition at Madison Square Garden next week a most attractive resort there is none that will suit the scientific hunter and sportsman more than the powder exhibits. All sorts and brands of powder are to be shown as they are developed in the various processes of manufacture. This exhibit will be considerable of a surprise even to those who are familiar with the details of the making.

The Overman Company has arranged to have a number of its workmen in the Garden to show the process of manufacture of tennis balls and tennis racquets. The work is very delicate and peculiar, especially in the making, intating, and covering of the tennis ball, and this will prove interesting to the very many thousands who play the game.

Instead of making an elaborate exhibition of its manufactures, the United States Cartridge Company has arranged to have its exhibit in the form of a sportsman's cabin. The structure will be 40 to 13 feet in size and in and about it will be a score of the most famous guides in the country. These come from Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Manitoba, and British Columbia. They are expected to entertain hunters and fishermen with stories of life in the Western and Northern wilds, show the methods of camp life, and incidentally make up hunting parties for the coming season should patrons of the exposition care to undertake such excursions.

Harvard Can Play Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 7.—At a fully-attended meeting this afternoon, the Harvard Faculty passed a final vote on the football question. President Eliot was among those present. The motion was put to prohibit all academic students from playing intercollegiate football. This was the last attempt of the party that favored the prohibition of the game. It was a failure, and the majority against the motion was very comfortable.

Harvard can now be relied upon to have a team in the field next Fall, and will probably play Yale either in Cambridge or New-Haven.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—There will be a cakewalk and jubilee given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, next Saturday night, under the auspices of the National Ethiopian Amusement Company. The chorus of 100 jubilee singers which scored a great success at the Madison Square Garden last week will give the scene, "An Hour on the Old Plantation," the songs being selected from those performed at the Garden on Friday and Saturday. Miss Bessie Lee will be the star of the occasion. At least fifty couples will take part in the cakewalk, in which fancy and original movements will count with the judges in picking the winners.

—The Official Rowing Guide for 1895, which is the current number of Spalding's Athletic Library, is just out. Besides a constitution and by-laws of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, it contains laws of boat racing, regatta rules, list of boat clubs members of the association, and associate clubs, a record of every regatta held during 1894, with the name of each member of the winning crew, and a record of winners of previous regattas.

—Capt. Armstrong of the Yale crew yesterday telegraphed for "Bob" Cook, who has just returned to Philadelphia from a trip to Europe. Word was received from Mr. Cook's partner that the veteran coach would be in New-Haven as soon as possible after adjusting his business. It is thought that Mr. Cook will be in New-Haven to-day for the annual Spring regatta.

—Trainer Bryan of the University of Pennsylvania has accepted the challenge of "Tommy" Conneff regarding the one-mile race on behalf of George Orton. The race will be run on Decoration Day, and it is said A. Walsh and an Englishman will also start.

—The first game on the home grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will take place next Saturday, provided the weather permits, when the club will meet the Seventh Regimnt Club in a match game of baseball. The game will be called at 4 o'clock.

—A. G. Spalding has written to Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union saying that that organization may be invited to have the championships this year decided at Denver, where an exposition is to be held in the Fall.

To Open the Larchmont Clubhouse.

The Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club announce that the clubhouse will be opened on Saturday, May 25, for the yachting season of 1895. The flag will be formally hoisted and saluted at 4 o'clock P. M., on the arrival of the 3:06 train from New-York. Other trains leave New-York at 1:03, 2:02, 4:08, 4:33, and 5:30 P. M. Members desiring to return to New-York the same evening can do so by the 9 and 11:20 P. M. trains. Dinner will be served from 6 until 8 o'clock. The rules respecting the introduction of visitors will be so far modified on this occasion as to limit each member to the introduction of a single guest. Applications for rooms should be made to the manager at Larchmont.

Commodore Henry M. Gillig has appointed George A. Cormack Fleet Captain.

BLOOMFIELD'S CYCLISTS' FAIR

OPENED AT CENTRAL HALL AND VISITED BY MANY.

The Booths Are Gayly Decorated and Fancy and Useful Articles Are For Sale—Close This Evening.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 7.—The grand fair of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Central Hall. Of course, all the people of Bloomfield and a large proportion of the inhabitants of Montclair, Belleville, Nutley, Franklin, Glen Ridge, and the Oranges, together with the wheelmen for miles around, have visited the fair or will visit it before it closes to-morrow night. A big crowd was present this afternoon, and a larger one this evening.

The big hall has been decorated with artistic deftness by a corps of the most prominent and accomplished women of Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, and Montclair. The booths, too, are very pretty.

At the northeast corner of the hall, opposite the entrance, is the art booth, decorated in yellow, where all sorts of choice bric-a-brac, pastels, and artistic trifles are for sale. Mrs. Frank C. Van Auken is in charge, assisted by Mrs. F. T. Camp, Mrs. George R. McDonald, Miss Clara Delano, Miss Janet M. Dalley, Miss Mamie Brown, Miss Hattie Dodd, Miss Kittie McKenny, and Miss Alice Cadmus.

Next to this on the south is the stationery and perfumery booths, draped in pink and white, in charge of Mrs. T. H. Tryon, aided by Mrs. William Pierson, Mrs. S. Morris, Miss Lillian Kirkpatrick, and Miss Nellie Andrews. Then comes the common-sense booth, trimmed in yellow, where everything of a domestic nature which might be of use in a household may be had. Mrs. J. Milton Unangst is in charge of this booth, helped by Mrs. W. M. Hopler, Mrs. C. I. Webster, Miss Fannie Van Riper, Miss Annie Riker, and Miss Bertha Wenzel.

The doll booth, or the "Old Lady Who Lived in a Shoe," in which her multifarious family is represented by so many dolls, is the next point of attraction. A handsome wax doll, valued at $50, is to be presented from this booth to the daughter of a member of the cycling division of the association who shall receive the greatest number of votes at 1 cent apiece. Mrs. H. H. Lake is in charge, with Miss S. H. Lake and Miss Helen Nason as her assistants.

In the corner of the room, next to the doll booth, is the fishing pond, appropriately trimmed in light blue, from which packages containing almost anything can be drawn if one's luck is good. Miss Gertrude Unangst is at the helm here, and her assistants are Miss Sadie Marr, Miss Bessie Reinheimer, Miss Eva Clark, Miss Gertrude West, and Master Douglas Tryon.

Directly opposite is the lemonade booth, in which yellow and white preponderate in the draperies, and here refreshing drinks are served at all hours by Miss Clark and her aides, Miss Edith Spencer and Miss M. S. Richardson. Then comes the cake and chocolate booth, decked in white, where Mrs. A. C. Marr presides, with Mrs. C. W. Silviera, Mrs. William L. Johnson, Miss Bowron, and Miss Hackett.

To the north is a yellow and white booth, where fancy articles of all descriptions are to be found. Miss Jeannette Corby superintends things here, assisted by Miss Margaret Johnstone, Miss Marie Graham, Miss Helen Benson, Miss Jennie Page, Miss Bertha Newell, Miss Dora Graves, Miss Nellie Vreeland, and Miss Millie Cueman.

The Oriental booth, in Oriental colors and hung with Oriental fabrics, occupies the niche just back of the main entrance, and at this stand Turkish cigarettes, pipes, tobacco, and cigars are found. Here Mrs. Harry Bogert presides, aided by Mrs. F. M. Cossitt, Mrs. John W. Knight, Miss Sadie Rhodes, Miss Mamie Banta, and Miss Lou Catlin. The two large booths in the centre of the room are perhaps the most attractive and in charge of the most ultra society set. The first is the flower booth, where some really choice varieties of floral beauty are on exhibition. The booth is festooned and wreathed in green and white. Miss Virginia L. C. Harrison is the reigning deity, assisted by Miss Marian Duncan, Miss Annette Harrison, Miss Josephine Cook, Miss Helen Newell, Miss Belle King, Miss Emily King, Miss Clara Sutton, Miss Daisy Seymour, and Miss Estelle J. Lockwood. Behind this wrapped in Nile green, is the confectionery booth, where delicacies of delectable flavor can be sampled for a consideration. Mrs. Howard S. Parker is in charge, with Miss Gertrude Towter, Mrs. Charles J. Davis, Mrs. Henry Chandler, Miss Mary Bogert, Miss Florence Dodd, Mrs. Harriet Wilson, Miss Mary Suydam, Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Fannie Madison, and Miss Lillian Baxter.

At the south end of the hall, on the stage, behind a bank of palms, the Essex Mandolin Club, composed of Harry C. Walsh, George A. Oakes, Clarence Beeres, David Oakes, William E. E. Spinning, and Charles T. Coggeshall, all members of the Cycling Association, furnished music at intervals this evening, and will do the same to-morrow evening, when the Mozart Club will be the attraction. It is composed of Miss Alice Seymour, Theodore G. Ward, William N. Ward, Frank W. Spencer, and Philip Embury, violins; Morris E. Smith, and Walter Scott Ward, cellos; and G. Wright Ward, jr., viola; Robert W. Gardner, flute; Edward W. Gardner, clarinet; William T. Spencer, jr., cornet; Miss Maud K. Seymour, piano; Mrs. Paul Simmons and Charles E. Snow, soloists.

Next to the stage is a large blackboard on which is to be kept a record of a voting contest for a ladies' one-hundred-dollar bicycle, of any desired make, which will be awarded to the lady who receives the greatest number of votes, at one cent each, before the close of the fair.

The dining room is on the floor above the hall, where it is announced a hot supper is served from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. The room is trimmed in the colors, blue and old gold, and a bevy of young waitresses serve at the many little tete-a-tete tables. Miss Julia Holmes is in command, assisted by Miss Nellie Maxfield, Miss Edna Way, Miss Juliet G. Maxfield, Miss Dora L. Kimball, Miss Lillie Holmes, Miss Carrie Van Arsdale, Miss Jennie Miller, Miss Edith Walker, Miss Addie De Witt, Miss Elsie Gilman, Miss Jennie Wilde, Miss Carrie Seibert, Miss Olivia Suydam, Miss May Tobin, Miss Emily Chitterling, Miss Mamie Smith and Miss Emma Smith.

The patronesses are Mrs. G. W. Pancoast, Mrs. S. W. Duffield, Mrs. Thomas Oakes, Mrs. E. A. White, Mrs. Frank J. Gowen, Mrs. C. F. Harrison, Mrs. Harry E. Richards, Mrs. W. H. White, Mrs. A. J. King, Mrs. Alexander S. Niven, Mrs. George W. Cook, Mrs. George A. Zabriskie.

The Ladies' Executive Board is composed of Mrs. G. W. Pancoast, President; Mrs. Frank G. Tower, Secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Tower, Mrs. John W. Knight, Mrs. Howard S. Parker, Mrs. F. M. Cossitt, Mrs. Frank C. Van Auken, Mrs. H. H. Lake, Mrs. J. Milton Unangst, and Mrs. W. L. Johnson.

Mrs. Pancoast, Mrs. Tower, and the Entertainment Committee of the association are in charge of the whole affair.

HACKENSACK MONEY CHASERS.

They Hold on to a Law That Enables Them to Fine Visiting Cyclists.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 7.—At the meeting of the Hackensack Improvement Commissioners on Monday night the old question of discrimination against bicycle riders by the town authorities was presented by William M. Richards for the Hackensack Wheelmen. He presented a bicycle ordinance which he hoped the Commissioners would adopt, stating it was based on the New-York City ordinance, and would meet the approval of all wheelmen.

Its provisions modified the existing obnoxious law by giving the Justices of the Peace discretion to impose a fine of $1 to $5, or to discharge the party accused of riding at night without a light. It also reduced the term for which a wheelman might be imprisoned from five to two days, and prohibited racing or speeding at a race was run on Sunday, between Woodhaven and Freeport, on Long Island, a distance of 39¼ miles. The race was for a gold medal, and John Bub won in 1:50:00, beating Henry Kline, his only competitor, by two minutes.

—It is claimed that the town of Greenport has more bicycle enthusiasts in proportion to its population than any other town on Long Island. It is said that there are over 1,000 bicycles ridden through the streets of the town daily.

—The Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association Wheeling Section of Brooklyn has decided to have its second annual century run from Brooklyn to Patchogue on Sunday, June 30.

—A special meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen will be held at the office of The American Wheelman, 23 Park Row, New-York, on Friday, at 4 P. M.

—Charles Lush of Amityville, L. I., has been appointed Consul for the League of American Wheelmen for that place.

HARD LUCK FOR HARVARD'S CREW

Illness of Members Gave No Chance to Perfect Team Work.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 7.—Hard luck has been the watchword of the Harvard 'Varsity crew for the last week. One man after another has been laid off on account of illness, so that the crew has not had a chance to develop team work. Hollister, who was reported ill last week, had no sooner recovered than Capt. Bullard came down with tonsilitis and had to go home. Then Hollister strained his arm. Finally, one day Mr. Watson, the coach, was unable to get out to Cambridge.

This unusual embarrassment was only for a day. Since then Hollister has been able to do his work regularly. This left the bow vacant. As the policy has been not to have any regular substitutes, Rantoul was taken from the sophomore class crew and put at bow, where he has been rowing ever since. The order for several days was: Stroke, Hollister; No. 7, Fennessy; 6, Watriss; 5, Stevenson; 4, Shepard; 3, Damon; 2, Lewis; bow, Rantoul. On Thursday a slight temporary change was made. Stevenson and Shepard changed places. But this was done simply as an experiment. The order will doubtless be changed to what it has been for so long.

It is needless to say, with all this unsettled state of affairs, that the crew has made no striking improvement. Still, the daily work has progressed, and the crew has at least held its own. The ban of secrecy still lies over all the actions and movements of the crew, so that a positive estimate of the comparative capabilities of this year's crew is an impossibility. The uninitiated, however, see some signs of improvement, and one or two instances where the change has not been for the better. The time of the crew is well nigh perfect. They work together like one machine.

Another sign which appeals to the professional oarsman as an improvement is that they row in no such stilted, artificial form as that of previous crews. They do not present the old appearance of being all strung on one rod. Each man has marks of individuality which make him better, rather than poorer, as an oarsman. The stroke is more free and easy, yet has a stronger drive.

All four class crews are now making every effort preparatory to the two-mile race, which will come off on May 17. The 'Varsity substitutes are all back with their class crews, so that each is as strong as possible. The class races are by long odds the most exciting class athletic events of the season. The training is fully as strict as the 'Varsity training, though it does not extend over so long a period. As a rule, the freshmen are not picked to win, because they lack experience, and the race is always their first. The seniors, on the other hand, have so many other interests, owing to the approaching commencement, that they are not commonly in so good condition as they should be to win. The sophomores are most frequently the winners, and the juniors are next in order.

This year's programme bids fair to be changed. The juniors, who won last year when sophomores, are the favorites. Their form far excels that of any of the other crews. Still, the sophomores' victory in Watson's second stroke, and to be no mean competitors, while the seniors protest their superiority. The race certainly is more in doubt than it has been for a year or two past.

The ball nine has made fine progress during the last week. Three games have been played. The team went to Amherst a week ago and won—5 to 1. The game on Tuesday with Holy Cross was fiercely exciting. Harvard lost by the score of 4 to 3. On Wednesday Harvard had no difficulty in defeating Williams—10 to 3. The Holy Cross team is considered the strongest college team in New-England. As it played in home games Harvard made no mean showing. Several old-time ball players did not hesitate to say that the fielding in that game was equal to any fielding a Harvard team had done in recent years.

When it comes to a question of batting, the less said the better. It is wretched. In the game with Williams, ten runs were struck out by a pitcher with a lame arm, and a substitute pitcher. In no game have the hits begun to average what they should. This defect is seriously felt by the coach. On Thursday he devoted almost the whole afternoon to coaching in batting. It is no exaggeration to say that Harvard will have poor prospects of success unless there is a decided improvement in this respect. Otherwise the nine need have no fears of defeat at anybody's hands.

The infield remains unchanged. There is no prospect of alteration in that direction. They play together very well and are a match for any infield. The outfield has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Burgess, the crack freshman baseball player from Andover, who has for some weeks been under the ban of probation. He no sooner got off probation than he was put at centrefield. There, doubtless, he will stay, as he is a fine fielder and a good batter. Hayes was removed from centre to right, Beale being given his release. The left field remains to Rand. These three make a good outfield. It could hardly be stronger. It certainly is better than the outfield was last year.

The team will be as follows for the season: Highlands, pitcher; Scannell, catcher; Stevenson, first base; Wrenn, second base; Winslow, third base; Whittemore, short stop; Rand, left field; Burgess, centre field, and Hayes, right field.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The College Point (L. I.) Board of Village Trustees has adopted resolutions restricting the speed of bicycles in the streets of that place to seven miles an hour, and that all wheels must display a light after nightfall, a fine of $5 is attached to all violations of the resolution.

—The Prospect Wheelmen have arranged the following road runs for this month: May 12—Plainfield, via Tottenville; May 19—Tarrytown; May 26—Amityville; May 30—Irvington-Millburn. The start in each run will be at 8 A. M., from the corner of Hoyt and Union Streets, Brooklyn.

—Under the auspices of the Clifton Wheelmen and Freeport, on Long Island, a distance of 39¼ miles. The race was for a gold medal, and John Bub won in 1:50:00, beating Henry Kline, his only competitor, by two minutes.

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—Charles Lush of Amityville, L. I., has been appointed

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Mr. Depew Explains the East-Bound Freight Situation.

AN EVENING UP OF PERCENTAGES

Competition That Is Ruinous—Railroads Against the Erie Canal—A Legal Pool the Only Remedy —Good Passenger Business.

Speaking of the causes that led up to the present ruinous competition between the railroads of this State and the canal boatmen, President Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central said yesterday:

"The present situation is due to a struggle extending through a period of twelve months, and in which about 6,000,000 tons of freight were involved. The reductions in rates of from 25 cents per hundredweight to 12 cents and even less, were brought about by the efforts of the several railroads interested, to even up their percentages. Now, after a careful calculation of the 'shorts' and 'overs' was made, it was shown that in the aggregate they amounted to only 40,000 tons out of the 6,000,000 tons.

"The total loss in traffic receipts by the struggle to get possession of the 40,000 tons was about $6,000,000, and the total amount received by the roads for the remaining 5,960,000 tons was about $175,000. It is this condition that is responsible for certain traffic being carried on the railroads between Buffalo and New-York at lower rates than the canal boatmen can afford to carry it, and that with the canal free and supported by the State.

"The only solution of this mischievous state of affairs is the legal sanction of railroad pooling. If the public were getting the benefit of such excessively low rates there might be some justification for them, but the public is not benefited. All of the benefits go to the large shippers and the big combinations, while the general public suffers."

There was a conference in the offices of the Trunk Line Association yesterday between the members of the Lake Lines Association and the Trunk Line Executive Committee. The question of a division of rates on lake and rail freight traffic from points in the Northwest was discussed, and the problem was finally referred to the respective Commissioners of the two associations to be worked out.

The trunk line passenger business would be in a very satisfactory condition if the Western railroads would stop paying commissions in this city on west-bound traffic. These payments or commissions relate chiefly to the tourists who are landed at this port by the European steamers, and they include both first and second class business. The east-bound passenger traffic is in first-class shape. It is not only steadily increasing, but the rates in trunk-line territory are strictly maintained. On nearly all of the roads the local passenger traffic shows a greater improvement than does the through business.

SIR HENRY TYLER OUSTED.

A Complete Change in the Grand Trunk Management.

LONDON, May 7.—The meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway to-day was a crowded one. Sir Henry Tyler, the retiring President, opened the meeting by saying that he would move the adoption of his resolution, offered at the last meeting, that the reports and accounts of the board be received, and then his successor in the chair could proceed to business.

Mr. Girdlestone announced that the shareholders' committee nominated the following gentlemen as a Board of Directors to succeed to old board and reorganize the company's affairs: Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Lord Welby, Sir William Young Col. F. Firebrace, Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Mr. Joseph Price, C. Von Chauvin, and Messrs. Mather, Hubbard, Clutton-Brock, and Allen. These gentlemen, he said, had been chosen for Directors from a list of twenty-three names. He thought all of the creditors of the company would be satisfied with them.

Shareholder Baker arose amid great tumult and asked whether the advances to the Chicago Grand Trunk were fully secured. He considered that the charges of concealment against the board should be withdrawn, and expressed a hope that Sir Henry Tyler would remain in the board. This allusion to Sir Henry Tyler created laughter.

Sir Henry Tyler moved that the half yearly accounts as presented be adopted, which motion was seconded by a shareholder. Sir Henry then said: "I now take my leave, and hope that my successor will work as hard and faithfully as I have done."

Sir Henry Tyler then vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Allen, who moved that the other gentlemen named as Directors be elected. The motion, including Mr. Allen's name, was carried unanimously amid great applause. A resolution was adopted that the board be empowered to raise debenture funds when it should be necessary.

Mr. Girdlestone moved to increase the sum for the remuneration of the Directors [laughter and derisive cheers] to £7,500 a year. "We propose," he said, "to give Sir Charles Rivers Wilson £4,000 a year, as he is a good man." [Cries of dissent: "Let's see him work," etc.]

Mr. Girdlestone proceeded, saying that undeniable were not an advantage. Mr. Allen explained that the increase was solely in the salary of Sir Charles Wilson. The remuneration of the other Directors was not increased. The motion was carried.

Mr. Girdlestone moved that he be reimbursed for the expenditures he had incurred in furthering the reorganization scheme, which money he was really out of pocket. He had devoted much time and money to the movement, and said that £1,500 would cover the whole sum he had disbursed. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Girdlestone said that the board would have a laborious and difficult task. The shareholders could not expect an immediate advance in prices, but the board would always tell the shareholders the worst, and give them clear and honest accounts.

MR. HUNTINGTON NOT HELD.

Judge Brown Decides in His Favor in the Free-Pass Case.

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, will not go to California under duress, to be tried for violating the Inter-State Commerce act. Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, decided yesterday against the application of the California officers who came on here to acquire the custody of Mr. Huntington's ample person.

In his decision Judge Brown said: "The application for removal must be denied, on the ground that the indictment is fatally defective in not averring that any use was ever made of the pass, or that any transportation was ever furnished under it. Where the indictment is bad in substance no removal will be granted.

"The various provisions of the act itself and the rulings and adjudications of the Inter-State Commerce Commission leave no doubt whatsoever that the act is intended to deal with transportation, and that nothing in the act makes criminal the mere issue of free tickets or passes that are never used."

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA.

An Amicable Arrangement Between the Two Companies.

The negotiations that have been pending for some time past for an amicable settlement of the differences between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, have been practically successful.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail, said yesterday that he believed matters had been arranged, although all of the details had not been closed. The agreement entered into virtually divides the Atlantic and Pacific coast traffic between the two companies. The steamers of the Pacific Mail Company will run exclusively between San Francisco and Pacific coast ports to Panama, and the steamers of the Panama Railroad Company's line will ply only between New-York and Colon.

There was some talk yesterday of a proposed transfer of one of the Pacific Mail steamers to the Panama fleet. An officer of the Pacific Mail Company, however, said that he thought his company would have business enough to employ all of its available vessels.

Acts of the State Board.

ALBANY, May 7.—The State Railroad Commissioners to-day gave a hearing on the application of the Troy City Railroad Company for permission to change its motive power from horses to electricity on a portion of its lines. The Commissioners granted the application, no one appearing in opposition.

The Commissioners also granted a similar application of the Stillwater and Mechanicsville Road for a change from horses to electricity on its entire line.

The hearing on the complaint of the Common Council of Utica against the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, asking for gates at the Sunset Avenue crossing in that city, was adjourned to Monday, May 13, at 2 P. M., at the Capitol.

The residents of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua County, put in a complaint against the Erie Road for a new station at that place. Attorney Brownell, for the road, said the need for the station was recognized by his company, but that the road was in financial straits and could not build it at this time. He suggested that there be a postponement. The Commissioners adjourned the hearing to September, with the understanding that the company would build the station in the meantime.

Express Trains on the Elevated.

Seven new trains, intended to shorten travel from the City Hall station to Harlem, were put into service yesterday by the Manhattan Railway Company. They will be run only in the afternoon, going northward at 5:03, 5:15, 5:27, 5:39, 5:51, 6:03, and 6:15. Only Houston and Eighteenth Streets are passed without stopping on the run to Twenty-third Street. The following stops are at Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Arrangements are now in progress and nearing completion for the amalgamation of the interests of the Canada Southern Railway and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway. As the Vanderbilts control the Canada Southern, the effect of this arrangement will be to give them an independent line to Toronto. Parliament will be asked to amalgamate the charters of the two roads.

—At a meeting of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Chicago yesterday, it was expected that evidence would be heard on the complaint of the Illinois Fruit-Growers' Association against the Illinois Central Railroad for unjust discrimination, but the attorney for the fruit growers announced that the trouble had been amicably settled, and they desired to withdraw the complaint. This the commission allowed, providing the basis of settlement was filed.

—In the suit of the American Loan and Trust Company against the Oregon Short Line for a separate receiver from the Union Pacific, after the arguments closed last Saturday, there was an intimation from counsel that a compromise was possible, to which the court was not hostile. After a conference yesterday it developed that the several interests could not be brought into an agreement.

—The Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company of New-York City yesterday filed with the Secretary of State in Albany a certificate of extension of its road as follows: Commencing at Ninety-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, westerly upon Ninety-sixth Street to the Hudson River; also, commencing at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street easterly upon Ninety-seventh Street to the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, or Central Park West.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eastern Railroad in New-Hampshire yesterday the following Directors were elected: Moody Currier, Edward L. Giddings, Dexter Richards, Edward A. Abbott, William H. Goodwin, Frank A. Philbrick, and Samuel C. Eastman. The Directors elected Moody Currier President, Edward A. Abbott Treasurer, and John Sise, clerk.

—Samuel G. De Coursey's report as receiver of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad for the quarter ending March 31 shows: Gross ernings, $676,511; operating expenses, $552,450; net earnings, $124,061; other income, $24,584; gross income, $148,645; fixed charges, $358,850; deficit, $210,204; cash on hand, $130,705; profit and loss, (surplus,) $7,423,147.

—The Central Cross-Town Railroad Company of New-York City reports for the quarter ended March 31: Gross earnings from operation, $123,466; operating expenses, $92,158; net earnings, $31,307; other income, $1,050; gross income, $32,357; fixed charges, $23,070; surplus, $8,387; cash on hand, $22,-591; profit and loss, (surplus,) $11,076. The surplus for the corresponding quarter last year was $13,855.

—D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, says that the abolition of the 1,000-mile tickets has had a very favorable effect on the local business of the Erie lines. The suburban passenger traffic of the Erie promises to assume extraordinary proportions this year.

—A. B. Creil of Ionia, Mich., says that he has perfected a model of a postal car which will attain a speed of 200 miles an hour. It is designed to run on a steel elevated track eighteen feet above the ground. The road, it is estimated, will cost $10,000 a mile.

—The Western story that the Vanderbilts are seeking to wrest the control of the Great Northern from James J. Hill is pronounced absurd by Mr. Depew.

—April's statement of the New-York Central shows an increase in gross earnings over last year of $177,443.

—W. J. Turner has been re-elected President of the Lehigh and New-England Railroad.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	4:50	Sun sets	7:03
Moon rises	7:09		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:17	7:24	1:00	1:13
Governors Island	7:38	7:49	1:35	1:43
Hell Gate	9:31	9:42	3:03	3:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MAY 9.		
Athos, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
FRIDAY, MAY 10.		
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Creole Prince, Brazil	3:00 P. M.	.....
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	.....
Habana, Vera Cruz	1:30 P. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) May 8.—Amaryllis, Gibraltar, April 20; Dalton, St. Lucia, April 29; Hogarth, St. Lucia, April 30; Indian Prince, Para, April 24; Markomannia, Hamburg, April 23; Munchen, Bremen, April 26; Obdam, Rotterdam, April 24; Orizaba, Havana, May 4; Seneca, Havana, May 2; State of California, Glasgow, April 26; Venezuela, La Guayra, May 2; Waesland, Antwerp, April 27.

THURSDAY, May 9.—Lepanto, Antwerp, April 25; Monmouthshire, Gibraltar, April 25; Saale, Bremen, April 30.

FRIDAY, May 10.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, May 2; Britannic, Liverpool, May 1; Bothnia, Naples, April 26; Critic, Dundee, April 25; Georgia, Christiansand, April 27; Hapsburg, Bremen, April 28; Lucania, Liverpool, May 4; Spain, London, April 25.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, May 7.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah May 3, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston May 1 and Key West 4, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Douglas, Hull April 20 and London 23, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Gwent, (Nor.,) Titland, Baracoa 5½ ds., with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans May 1, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool April 26, with mdse to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London April 25, with mdse and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Savanilla April 24 and Kingston May 2, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:05 A. M.

SS Oneida, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., May 2 and Wilmington, N. C., 4, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton; Croma, (Br.,) for Leith; Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Merida, for Curaçao; J. W. Taylor, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c., via Baltimore; Guyandotte, for West Point and Newport News; City of Augusta, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Chattahoochee, for Boston; August Korff, (Ger.,) for Dover.

By Cable.

MOVILLE, May 7.—SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, May 7.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York via Southampton, arr. here at 8 A. M. to-day.

LONDON, May 7.—SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York April 23 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, sld. from Christiania for New-York May 2.

SS Enchantress (Br.,) sld. from Bari for New-York May 3.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Labutat, sld. from Naples for New-York May 4.

SS Bohemia, (Br.,) Capt. Linquister, sld. from Naples for New-York yesterday.

SS Hathor, (Br.,) sld. from Hamburg for New-York yesterday.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Genoa for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New-York April 24 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Lizard today.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from Nieuwe Waterweg for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York April 16, arr. at Shields May 5.

SS Hazeldene, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York April 18, arr. at Shields yesterday.

SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) Capt. McGregor, from New-York April 18, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Scilly Islands at 3 P. M. to-day.

LOOK THE STORE OVER

Two continents are crowding their choicest things to where you can reach them. Better store-keeping in many respects than you've ever known, but we are not half satisfied yet.

THE SILK SENSATION

Some of the shrewdest Silk dealers of the town were through and through our Silk store on Monday—wanted to trust eyes instead of ears.

But their eyes told them even a bigger story than gossip had brought. Simply sensational Silks.

Sensationally low prices!

And here's better yet.

Better in a new line.

All the old friends, cordial as ever, and a troop of newcomers.

17,000 yds. printed Pongees.

American make. American printing. The most serviceable of Summer Silks, 50, 65 and 75c the yd. is the usual. But we ended the lot and make these new price records.

4300 yds. Pongees, light and medium grounds, beautifully printed, 21 in., at **19c.**

6000 yds. printed India Pongees and Japs, black and navy grounds, rich designs, at **33c.**

6700 yds. dark ground Pongees, floral and jardiniere printings, nine exclusive designs, at **48c.**

Rotunda.

FRENCH CREPON, 25c

Not a week ago similar weaves brought 75c.

Very likely similar weaves are 50 or 75c in some stores now.

But that doesn't count.

In this great Dress Goods movement of ours we do no looking backward. Have been's are forgotten. To do the very best possible for each to-day is the aim.

And so these 3000 yds. 42 in. all-wool French Crepons, Spring colorings and evening tints may go at **25c.**

5000 other yards—French black Crepon, wool-and-mohair and silk-and-wool—42 in., small neat designs; until this week quickest sellers at 75 and 85c. Now **45c.**

Every sort of Dress Goods is leaning your way like the heads in a field of ripe wheat.

In and Near Rotunda.

WITH THE LACES

Everybody on the jump on Monday measuring these **5, 10 and 15c** Laces. No wonder when you think of the values we are giving.

Normandie Val. Laces, Point de Paris Laces, **5, 10 and 25c** yd. Finest made; manufacturers thought they'd bring $1.

At **25c** this Oriental Point Venice in ecru and ficelle. A beautiful trimming Laces and all-silk Appliqué. Among the prettiest for cool Summer trimming; value $1.

Fifty new patterns of Lace Collars—large Van Dyke and Sans Gêne. Only here at **$1** each. You commonly pay this for skimpy, loose affairs. We give you the best.

Broadway.

RICH RIBBONS

Some makers of Black Ribbons notified us that we (and you) would have to pay more. See if we do—at least not yet. Ribbon makers offer all sorts of excuses for the rise, but here are still best double Satin Ribbon at **17, 25 and 37c** the yd.

These 5 in. Moire Ribbons at **25c** are a wonder. All-silk, worth $1. Not all colors.

Broadway.

MEN'S SWEATERS, ETC.

Anything the man or boy will need for outing wear. For instance.

Men's Bicycle Suits, **$6** up. Extra Trousers, double seats, **$2.**

Men's and Boys' lambs'-wool Sweaters, boys', **$1.50** and **$1.85**; men's, **$2.25** and **$3.25.**

Bicycle Hose, wool, **$1.35** up; black cotton, extra heavy, **35c** pair.

Men's yachting, bicycle, and steamer Caps, **50c** to **$2**; mixed cheviots, blue cloth and white duck.

Men's and boys' Négligé Shirts in madras, cheviots and all the newest weaves, **$1** up to the finest made.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

27 IN. EMBROIDERIES

For children's Summer dresses. In a week from now they'll be scarce. To-day a new lot, dotted Swiss effect, Broderie Anglaise effects, buttonhole stitch, at **45c** the yd. instead of $1.

Broadway.

KIRK'S SOAP

Nothing like it for Summer bathing. A beautiful Soap; the four seasons' Soap; **5c** the cake. Look like 25c cakes—and just as good.

Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

If you've been here once no need to say a word about the wonderful assortment, the startlingly low prices or the charming surroundings. These very special lots are to tempt you to become acquainted. Wednesday.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.
300 good, strong Muslin Drawers with neat Hamburg ruffle and pleats above, **25c**; the 50c kind; only three pieces sold to one buyer.
On sale at 3 P. M.
300 good, fine percale Shirt Waists, gathered front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, **35c**; the $1 kind; only three pieces sold to one buyer.
On sale at 3.30 P. M.
300 good muslin Chemises, with corded band, **25c.**
On sale at 4 P. M.
200 very fine cambric Gowns, exquisitely made of very fine embroideries and ribbon, **$1.50**; the $3 kind. Three pieces only to a buyer.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

CORSETS

For Summer time or any time, and every price mellowed by the touch of masterly buying.

Good, strong net Summer Corset, closely stripped with strong zone, **35c**; 50c kind. Summer Corsets, new style netting, sateen strips, extra strong zone, corded bust, **75c.**

P. D. Corsets in French coutil stripped with wide satin, double side steel and strong zone, **$1.75**; were $2.75.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

WOMEN'S CAPES

And still the trade is guessing. Capes for up to date wearers at a fraction of the prices 'round the town dealers must charge—or lose money.

Double Capes of fine all-wool Camels hair, prettily braided with five rows of silk braid over satin, just the thing for middle-aged women, **$10.50**; orginally $18.

Black and tan Capes from **$2** up to almost any price you want to pay.

Second Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S BLAZER SUITS

All the worrying has been done for you—styles chosen, goods selected, the trying and fitting done—and you have almost nothing to pay for it. Jaunty, rakish rigs and nothing to pay because they're extra stylish.

Blazer and Eton Suits of fancy duck in all the pretty patterns, newest shapes, this season's goods, **$1.50, $2, $2.50, $5,** and up to **$65.**

Blazer Suits of black-and-white, and blue-and-white covert cloth, coat half silk lined, **$10.**

Blazer Suits of fine all-wool serge, in blue and black, coat half silk lined, **$12.**

Cheviot Suits, Eton jacket and skirt, jacket half silk lined, color blue and black, same in Blazer Suits, **$16.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Women's pure linen real hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered initial, at **10c** each. All we had went with a rush on Monday. Here's a new lot just from Belfast. Full supply of all the initials. No more at these prices, so far as we now see. The greatest Handkerchief store of America.

Broadway.

TUMULT IN TRUNKS

And just at the start of Trunk time! Measure the stock by one sort.

Duck covered Trunks, muslin lined, two trays, rollers and brass excelsior locks, 32, and 36 in.
Regularly $6.50 $7 $7.50
Now **$5.50 $7 $6.50**

Cheapest we know of.

Basement.

AGATE WARE

How the heavy iron pots and kettles have dropped out of sight! No chance for them with the light, strong, acid-proof Agate and Granite ware things so plenty and so cheap.

But some of the Agates and Granites are too cheap—cheap and mean—cheap because of lead and arsenic in the coating. Handsome to the eye, dangerous in use—and short-lived.

We begin and end with the best quality only—perfectly safe, made only by the most reliable people.

And here is that choicest grade almost at the price of tinware!

2 and 3 qt. Tea Pots, **48** and **58c.**
2 and 3 qt. Coffee Pots, **48** and **58c.**
Large Tea Kettle, **87c.** Large Dish Pan, **77c.**
2, 3, and 4 qt. Royal Saucepan, **34, 44, 54c.**
Large Collenders, **37c.**
1, 2, and 3 qt. Lipped Saucepan, **17, 21, 32c.**
6 and 8 qt. large size, straight Saucepan, **48** and **58c.**

Bring back any piece that proves imperfect.

Basement Tenth Street.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

Hotels.

GERLACH, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Single rooms, European plan, from $2.00 a day and upward. American plan, $4.00 a day and upward. All rooms with private bath. Special rates to family parties; can give from 2 to 14 rooms in a suite. CHAS. A. GERLACH, M'g'r.

The Warwick
BROADWAY & 40TH ST., N. Y.
Steam heat in every room. Everything new and first class throughout.
FINEST CAFE IN THE CITY.
Rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen only.

HOTEL BALMORAL, LENOX AV. AND 114TH ST.
Desirable family suites; excellent table; reasonable rates; by year or month. RODGERS & CO.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Hotels.

SELECT HOTEL,
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Single rooms, American plan, $4.00 a day and upward. European plan, $2.00 a day and upward. Special rates to families. Restaurant unsurpassed. CHAS. A. GERLACH, M'g'r.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
The favorite family hotel of the city.
Fire-proof; European plan; am now prepared to make SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SUMMER.
Near Central Park; pleasant surroundings; Broadway cars pass door.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 8th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 880 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.
On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
WILL OPEN ON JUNE 1.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Opens June 1st.
Romer Gillis, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON,
White Mountains, N. H.
Open last of June.
Through parlor cars from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.
Address until June, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

PROFILE HOUSE,
White Mountains, N. H.
Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1. New-York office, (in charge of F. A. Budlong.) Windsor Hotel, and from 10 to 12 each morning at N. E. Summer Resort Association, No. 3 Park Place.
TAFT & GREENLEAF.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Hotel Breslin.
SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 25TH.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER.
Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of
J. H. KING,
of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA.
N. Y. address, Gilsey House.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE FIRST.
Among the Spring attractions are Golf, Drag Hunting, Boating, Bicycling, Driving, and Tennis.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
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WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

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Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Patents until 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, May 11, 1895, for producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents and of trade-mark certificates, for producing copies of drawings on a reduced scale for the library edition of patents, for producing copies of exhausted patents, for producing copies of drawings of pending applications, of foreign patents and publications, reproducing by silver print photographs and photographs of designs, and for producing The Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual indexes of patents and trade marks, by the lithographic, photolithographic, or any other process, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1896. All of said work will be contracted for and performed under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe. Specifications and specimens and a form of proposal will be furnished upon application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded will be subject to the appropriation of $99,655 for The Official Gazette and indexes, and $61,129 for the remainder of the work. Bonds with approved sureties for the faithful performance and execution of the work called for by contract will be required. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids received and to accept bids for the production of The Official Gazette or of the illustrated pages thereof separate from all other work, or any bid may be accepted entire. The process to be used in the performance of the work must be stated, and if other than the lithographic or photolithographic process, must be accompanied with specimens of the work. All proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, sealed, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Photolithographic Work, Patent Office." The proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. JOHN S. SEYMOUR, Commissioner.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS AT THE U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1895.—Under authority conferred by act of Congress, approved July 26, 1894, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this bureau until 1

STINER'S AWARD OF GEMS

Two of His Alleged Partners Won a Case for "Ed" Nail.

ANOTHER GROUND OF INVESTIGATION

Charities Officials Think the Justice Made a Queer Decision as to Jewels Stella Bastella Wore.

Justice Joseph H. Stiner ought to be a well-contented man. After reading in The New-York Times yesterday that Samuel Greenbaum is going to make formal charges against him before the Bar Association, the Justice declared that he would "not only be happy to appear before the association for examination," but that he would "insist that that body fully investigate the matter."

Mr. Greenbaum, who has a reputation for always doing just as he promises, declares that the association will do both, so that the Justice is certain of being fully gratified in the matter of the charges. As to the outcome, Mr. Greenbaum asserts that he will put such a complete case against Justice Stiner before the examining committee that proceedings for the Justice's removal will be practically inevitable.

Besides the instances already published in The New-York Times, where serious charges were made against the Justice, a rather peculiar case was recalled yesterday. No specific charges are made in connection with this affair, the significance attaching to it arising out of the fact that Warren W. Foster and A. Parker Smith once were practitioners before Justice Stiner, whose partners and office associates they were alleged to be, just as it is asserted they appeared in the Wineburgh-Cunningham-Cohn case that was exploited in The New-York Times last week. This and the singular state of affairs as revealed in the following clipping concerning the case, taken from The New-York Herald of Jan. 16, may furnish the basis for further investigation:

Lawyer Warren W. Foster of 261 Broadway last evening handed to Edward Nail an envelope containing several valuable diamond ornaments that have been in the custody of city officials for more than four years.

They were taken from the person of a pretty girl, who was found wandering aimlessly through the streets on the night of Oct. 1, 1890. She was handsomely dressed, and she had a little money in her pockets. She was taken to the Thirtieth Street Police Station, where she told the Sergeant in charge that her name was Stella Bouvelle, but she was either unable or unwilling to say where she lived or who her friends were.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court the following morning she admitted that she had recently been an inmate of a private insane asylum. As she was evidently demented, she was sent to Bellevue Hospital for medical examination, and, as no relatives appeared, she was soon afterward transferred to Ward's island, where she was occasionally visited by "Ed" Nail, a mulatto, who keeps a saloon at 461 Sixth Avenue. Nail is well known in sporting circles as the backer of colored pugilists.

The girl's condition became worse, and when she manifested acute mania in August, 1893, she was sent to the asylum on Hart's Island.

Nail claimed the jewelry soon after she was committed, but the authorities refused to surrender it to him. He took no active steps to recover it until recently. Lawyers Warren W. Foster and A. Parker Smith, in his behalf, began replevin proceedings in the Eighth Judicial District Court against George F. Britton, Secretary of the Board of Charities and Correction, as was reported in The Herald, on Jan. 3.

The case was tried before Justice Stiner yesterday. Nail testified that one of the pieces of jewelry was a family heirloom. It was a bracelet, with two large moonstones, curiously carved and surrounded by diamonds. The other articles —a pair of large white diamonds, set in earrings, and two rings—had come into his possession through advances made to customers.

The girl, who was very fond of jewelry, had seen the things in his safe, and had asked him to allow her to wear them. When she became insane she was so much attached to the pretty stones that he had not the heart to take them from her.

A woman, who had formerly been Stella's hairdresser, was the next witness. She said she had asked the girl where she had gotten the diamonds, and Stella had replied:

"Oh, 'Ed' Nail lets me wear them."

Charles Moore, formerly a laundryman, but now an assistant watchman in the Post Office, said he had put almost the same question to Stella and received the same reply.

"When did you rehearse that story?" asked Assistant Corporation Counsel Sweetser.

"Not at all," answered Moore; "I am only telling the truth."

Justice Stiner decided that Nail had never parted with the ownership of the jewels, and that he was entitled to recover, but that no costs would be imposed, as Mr. Britton is a public official and acted in good faith. Br. Britton gave the jewelry to Mr. Foster, and some other girl may now wear the pretty stones that delighted poor Stella in her insanity.

Mr. Sweetser, who tried the case for the city, was seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times. He said:

"I have always felt that there was something wrong with that case. On the day that I went into court I learned for the first time that Foster and Smith were known as partners of Justice Stiner, but it was then too late for us to do anything. The whole story told by Vail was fishy to my mind, and I couldn't understand how Justice Stiner could decide as he did, if he judged by the facts and the evidence. Vail clearly did not establish ownership. True, we could not negative his claim, because we had no one except the poor crazy girl, who could not be called as a witness, because of her hopeless mental condition. But the burden of proof was on Vail. It was for him to prove that he owned the jewelry—not for us to disprove it—and he certainly did not prove it to my mind.

"It seemed to me as if the only thing that was thought necessary by the Justice and the lawyers on the other side was to put Mr. Button in a position where he could not be held personally responsible for the jewelry; that is, to get it out of his possession under the authority of the court, trusting for the rest to the inability of the friendless girl to contest for her rights. However, we could do nothing further when Justice Stiner decided against us. We had no grounds for appeal. So the Board of Charities and Correction turned the jewelry over, as directed by the Justice, and there the matter ended. Vail, on cross-examination, certainly slipped up in trying to show how he had come into possession of the jewelry, and that he had only lent it to the girl."

Vail was found in his saloon last evening by a reporter for The New-York Times, and asked how it happened that he had hit on Messrs. Foster and Smith as attorneys in the proceedings before Justice Stiner. He at once became very suspicious, and replied:

"I don't want to be interviewed on that subject."

When asked where and when he first met the two laywers, he answered, after a great deal of fencing:

"Oh, I have known them some time. They are old friends of mine."

Secretary Britton, when seen at the offices of the Department of Charities and Correction, said:

"I am certain the diamonds did not belong to Vail legally, and he should never have had them. When the court ordered us to give them up, President Porter and the other Commissioners were very indignant. Vail had tried frequently to induce the board to deliver the jewels to him, but always met with refusal. There is no reason why they should not have been held for the girl."

The girl, whose name Mr. Britton said, is Stella Bastella, is still on Hart's Island. The value of the jewelry was estimated at about $600 to $800.

Justice Stiner, in his interview, in answer to Mr. Greenbaum's charges, published in The New-York Times yesterday, had this to say:

"While I am not fully acquainted with the details of Mr. Greenbaum's accusations, I will not only be happy to appear before the Bar Association for examination, but shall insist that that body fully investigate the matter. Lowenstein, the lawyer in question, is not my partner, never has been, and never was in my employ. The case in which he appeared as attorney for the defendant was decided upon its merits, and I defy anybody to say anything to the contrary.

"The attack made by this man, Greenbaum, is unjustifiable, and is in reality an attack on the dignity of this court. He shall be made to explain both his charges and his motives, of which I am in complete ignorance. If the charges were true, I should not be permitted to sit upon this bench one minute, but in fact should be punished for outrageous malfeasance of my judicial functions. All the lawyers who practice at this bar can say nothing against my rulings, and of my fairness and honesty in deciding actions at law. I may make a formal statement to the public of my side of the case, but I think it would be mere in accordance with the dignity of this court to pay no heed to the charges until they are made to the Bar Association.

"That body is a most honorable one, and deals with all questions in a fair-minded way. Whatever decison they may render I will agree to, but I will guarantee that after the investigation, which I now say must go forward, I will come out with flying colors."

PRESIDENT ST. JOHN INCENSED

The Head of the Mercantile Bank Replies to Imputations Concerning Efforts to Secure Legislation.

President William P. St. John of the Mercantile National Bank was much incensed yesterday over the publication in a morning newspaper of an article which imputed corrupt motives to the committee of the State Bankers' Association, of which he is a member, which recently asked the banks to contribute to a fund to procure the passage of a bill by the Legislature.

The bill proposes to place the taxation of banks on the same plane as that of the trust companies. Senator Parsons offered the bill in the Senate, which passed it, with only one dissenting vote. It was reported favorably by the Assembly Committee on Banks, but was referred to the Judiciary Committee, because an opposition bill had already been sent to that committee.

Mr. St. John and his associates decided that counsel should be employed to present the merits of the bill and secure its passage. It was decided to invite the banks to meet the expenses of this undertaking, and a circular was issued, inviting subscriptions of $25 or $50 from banks, according to their capital.

This circular furnished the basis for the newspaper attack, which led Mr. St. John to address a letter to Speaker Fish, in which he says:

I write to correct at once a false impression which a morning newspaper has been deceived into conveying as to the relation of banks of this State to pending legislation. It is not necessary to attribute to the single individual answerable for it the deception thus intentionally practiced. Enough that I explain the circular to banks issued by myself and associates, asking contributions for the laudable effort and entirely proper expenditure of money as a part of it. Mr. Samuel H. Benton had been employed by a few banks to obtain, if possible, from the late Constitutional Convention an amendment to the Constitution requiring equality of taxation between banks and other moneyed capital, and had been to such degree successful in convincing the Committee on Taxation of the injustice of the discriminations against the banks that such an amendment to the Constitution was reported favorably. It failed of adoption along with other wise requirements. Under this slight encouragement Mr. Benton was subsequently able to persuade eleven banks, under a limitation of expense to each of from $25 to $50, to undertake to arouse in the present Legislature a sense of the injustice suffered by the banks.

Later, when it appeared that Mr. Benton's endeavors might succeed, the Association of Bankers in this State was asked to take an interest, but did no more than appoint a committee to entertain the subject, without power of action. The demands upon counsel's time and energy, his expenses for printing, traveling, and the like, made evident a requirement of more money. Thereupon the committee drafted the said circular, and sent it to the job-printing office of a city newspaper for printing, addressing, and mailing direct to every one of the banks throughout the State, without discrimination. The contribution asked of each was identical with that asked of the several eleven banks originally interested, the intention of the committee being to apportion the expenses subsequently and return the surplus.

That the committee estimated properly the little general interest to be expected of the banks is evident from the responses to the circular, which aggregate less than $2,000. The bill has progressed upon its merits strictly, passing the Senate with a single dissenting vote. Its enactment will be a testimony to the fact that legislation can be obtained without corruption, if persistent pains be taken to make the legislator intelligent upon the proposition at every stage of inquiry.

The fund which has brought on all this fulmination amounts so far to only $2,000.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Infirmary for Crippled Children.—A meeting of the officers and members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the New-York Infirmary for Crippled Children was held Monday morning at the home of Mrs. Theodore Sutro, 20 Fifth Avenue. Among those present were Mrs. E. J. Benningham, Mrs. Charles Cohn, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Cohn, Mrs. James T. Davis, Mrs. John F. Douglas, Mrs. John Vincent Donahue, Mrs. Campbell C. Fite, Mrs. H. A. Groesbeck, Mrs. M. L. Hahn, Miss Hunt, Mrs. C. Volney King, Mrs. Samuel E. Milliken, Mrs. D. D. Needwell, Mrs. A. E. Olarovsky, Mrs. Charles H. Ropes, Mrs. W. P. Robertson, Mrs. J. H. Sterling, Mrs. J. W. Treadwell, Mrs. Clay Miner, Jr., and Dr. Samuel E. Milliken. The Treasurer reported that the net receipts for the benefit in aid of the infirmary were $700. Considering that the Entertainment Committee, consisting of Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman; Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. Walter P. Robertson, and Mrs. Samuel E. Milliken, had only ten days in which to dispose of tickets, this was a great financial success. A letter of thanks was sent to Miss Maude Banks for her initial performance of the romance entitled "Wildfire," and to H. Clay Miner, Jr., for his kindness in giving the use of the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—Tableaus for Charity.—The demand has been very large for seats for the entertainment to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on May 16, in aid of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association, in which Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Miss Grant, Mrs. Van Courtlandt Hamilton, Miss Contencia, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and other society maids and matrons will give representations of well-known pictures. Among those who will give theatre parties are Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. William H. Seaich, and Miss Helen M. Gould.

—The Art Loan Exhibition.—A special feature of the Art Loan Exhibition, at the Ortgies galleries, yesterday afternoon, was the musicale, to which Mme. Van der Wenden, Arthur Friedheim, and J. H. McKinley contributed. Among those present were Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. May, Mrs. C. G. Francklyn, Miss Carlotta Desvignes, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Peter Marie, Prince Lowenstein, Mr. Collier, and Perry Averill. Tea will be served every Thursday afternoon, and Tuesday afternoons there will be music at 3:30 and 5 o'clock.

—An Approaching Wedding.—A wedding shortly to take place is that of Miss Isabel Gillelan, daughter of Mrs. Gillelan of 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Benjamin Warford. The marriage will be celebrated June 4, the Rev. Dr. Treat officiating. The bridesmaids will be Miss Kopper, Miss Libbey, and Miss Pillsbury of New-York; Miss Watson, and Miss Warford of Perth Amboy, N. J., and Miss Chamberlain of Elizabeth, N. J.

—The Social Register.—The May issue of The Social Register for New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago shows that in the last three months there have been 170 persons in society married, 101 men and 13 women have died, 299 families have gone abroad, and 130 families have returned from foreign countries.

—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster Going to Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster and Miss Brewster of 695 Fifth Avenue will sail to-day on the steamship Paris of the American Line for a short trip abroad. They intend to return in time to occupy their country place, Scrooby, on Cazenovia Lake, early in July.

—Miss Mary S. Whitney Engaged.—The engagement of Miss Mary S. Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Stephen S. Whitney of Morris Plains, N. J., to Robert L. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., is announced. Miss Whitney made her début two years ago.

—Mrs. Lowery Going to France.—Mrs. John A. Lowery of 32 West Thirty-fifth Street will sail for Europe on June 19, and will spend the Summer in the south of France.

And the Motorman Escaped.

JERSEY CITY, May 7.—An empty furniture van returning from Orange to New-York was wrecked by a Newark trolley car, in Communipaw Avenue, this morning. William Hamilton of 699 First Avenue, New-York, was thrown from the van and had a rib broken, and his scalp lacerated; Patrick Geraghty of 222 East Eighty-fourth Street received a scalp wound, and Robert Hanlon of 699 First Avenue was bruised. The trolley car went on at full speed, the motorman thus escaping arrest.

We're selling more low-price clothes than a year ago. Let's see what that means.

Cloth cheaper? people more economical because of two years' practice? low-price suits better than a year ago?

Or is it a mistake?

It is mostly a mistake. There's more money's-worth to the dollar in our suits above $20 than under $20. Better making is expected of a twenty-dollar suit than of a fifteen-dollar suit, and better making is put into it.

Average man, our best for you is $20 or more.

Your money back if you want it.

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THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

DOCTORS GET DEGREES

City University Medical Men Have Their Commencement.

AWARD OF DIPLOMAS AND THE PRIZES

One Hundred and One in the Graduating Class—Addresses by Chancellor MacCracken and Gen. Horace Porter.

The fifty-fourth annual commencement of the medical department of the University of the City of New-York, at Carnegie Hall last night, attracted an audience of the friends of the graduating class, which completely filled the large hall. The members of the graduating class, 101 in number, occupied the front rows of seats in the parquet.

Prof. Charles Inslee Pardee, the Dean of the Medical Faculty, presided, and seated on the stage were the Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancelor of the university; Profs. William H. Thomson, William M. Polk, Lewis A. Stimson, W. Gilman Thompson, George Wooley, R. A. Witthaus, H. P. Loomis, Isaac F. Russell, J. Clifton Edgar, E. D. Fisher, A. E. Macdonald, A. M. Phelps, Irving S. Haynes, F. W. Gwyer, C. E. Quimby, W. F. Stone, Justin L. Barnes, and Gen. Horace Porter.

The exercises opened by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Chancellor MacCracken. The graduates were then called up to the stage by classes, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon them by the Chancellor.

The graduates are as follows:

W. A. Greene,
J. B. Kinnicutt,
J. C. De Vries,
J. F. Brady,
C. J. Pflug,
D. S. Byard,
G. J. Ahern,
N. Freidman,
H. L. Hibbard,
A. C. Forman
J. J. Anderson,
P. Ernst,
R. G. Leverty,
R. H. Dingelstedt,
J. R. Conklin,
Theodore Burr,
B. Nelson,
W. P. Hess,
S. F. Calhoun,
L. B. R. Smith,
C. F. Wood,
J. H. Standish,
Z. Feldstein,
S. W. Schapiro,
A. P. Bergman,
P. Lowenthal,
E. W. Estler,
J. C. Allen,
N. W. Currie,
S. N. Rosenbaum,
R. Opdyke,
Henry Schmid,
C. V. Reynolds,
P. H. Edwards,
G. H. Cox,
G. J. Mohr,
M. Dobles,
E. F. Day,
W. N. Miller,
C. W. Milliken,
M. W. Seagears,
J. M. Chasis,
Eben Foskett,
J. J. Bowen,
W. W. Carter,
A. C. Dupont,
G. F. Munsterff,
S. W. Nelson,
C. G. Brink,
M. B. Friend,
E. N. Sparks,
I. Locwenkopf,
G. André,
C. E. W. Levin,
J. B. Moore,
L. V. Mulry,
C. F. Towle,
P. S. Boynton,
D. L. Culver,
M. Finklestein,
C. A. Manson,
H. M. Chapman,
D. Dowling,
H. Ruidress,
F. E. Lawrence,
J. F. Hardman,
W. W. Scott,
R. R. Armstrong,
T. J. Klimrath,
E. H. Sharpe,
J. H. Keenan,
T. J. G. O'Mara,
L. E. Peeler,
J. E. Fitzgerald,
H. L. Borland,
C. S. Keegan,
H. E. Wise,
H. A. Ferguson,
R. R. Sinclair,
M. E. Vance,
D. R. Stratton,
G. Kompert,
H. P. Gouthro,
G. Spring,
S. Ellsberg,
F. J. Adams,
H. Scott,
F. A. L. Stransky,
R. E. Naylor,
J. F. Connors,
Charles Sowa;
J. B. Kopf,
F. P. Lowenstein,
F. S. Bail,
W. J. Narey,
B. H. Hayunga,
H. Strieffer,
A. W. Hoyt,
M. B. Paraunagian,
G. M. Price,
J. W. Culver.

In presenting the diplomas, the Chancellor said:

"The diplomas I now give you bear the signatures of the governing Faculty of the university, with the exception of that of our senior professor, our oldest and most esteemed instructor, the late Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, who, while his written characters are absent, I feel is with us in spirit. Let his noble character and his honorable and useful life be an example for your emulation. We shall ever remember him as the last of a long line of illustrious men, dating from Valentine Mott and Delafield, who have given their best services to the university."

The prize winners were as follows:

Mott Medals—Gold medal, John J. Moorhead; silver medal, P. D. Shultz; bronze medal, J. J. Bowen.

Money Prizes—$200, De Ver S. Byard; $100, H. L. Hibbard; $50, W. W. Carter.

Bellevue Hospital Appointments—W. W. Carter, W. A. Greene, A. W. Hoyt, Eben Foskett, Harry Scott.

Honor Men—De Ver S. Byard, H. L. Hibbard, W. W. Carter, P. S. Boynton, F. A. L. Stransky, L. B. Peelee, E. W. Estler.

The distribution of the medals and prizes was made by Chancellor MacCracken.

The valedictory was delivered by Harry Lincoln Borland.

Gen. Horace Porter made a pleasant address to the graduates which was full of humorous allusions and witty sayings. He said that his parents had intended him for a doctor, but finally decided to put him into the army, as they probably thought that in following the profession of arms he would not be so destructive of human life.

PRINCETON THEOLOGIANS GRADUATED

The Commencement Exercises Followed by an Alumni Banquet.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 7.—Commencement exercises of the Princeton Theological Seminary were held to-day. Of seventy-eight members in the senior class, sixty-eight were granted diplomas. The Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie of Philadelphia delivered the address to the graduating class. Following are the honor men:

First honor, the Hebrew Fellowship of $600, taken by William M. Jack of Scotland.

Second honor, the New Testament Fellowship, taken by William E. Biederwolf of Indiana.

The Scribner Prize was taken by R. L. Berrickman of Pennsylvania; second, F. D. Hickman of Pennsylvania. The Carter Prize was awarded to F. D. Hickman of Pennsylvania.

The prizes of the middle class were awarded as follows:

The Stanton Prize, to George Johnson of Scotland; the Maitland Alexander Prize, to J. M. Mecklin of Mississippi; second, William J. Berrier of Kansas.

After the graduation exercises, the alumni dinner was held in Stuart Hall. The Rev. Howard Duffield of New-York City acted as toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by the Rev. Dr. McCook of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. De Witt of the seminary, President Patton of Princeton University, the Rev. Dr. Halsey of New-York, and Prof. Paton of Hartford, Conn.

It is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

NEW DRESS GOODS SPECIAL.

Continuation sale of the finest collection of Dress Goods ever exhibited, in Tricotines, Mixed Coverts, Fancy Checks, Scotch Cheviots, Mohairs, Serges. Also, all-wool, mohair-and-wool, and all-silk Crepons, at marked change in prices.

Basement salesroom filled with bargains; several tables with remnants of various fabrics in lengths of 1½ yards and upwards.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

TO BUILD A COTTON MILL IN FALL RIVER

Company Formed with a Stock of $400,000—Wages Advanced.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 7.—Subscribers met and organized a new corporation today, which will be known as the Parker Manufacturing Company, to manufacture fine-grade cottons. The capital stock will be $400,000, with an option of doubling it at any time. The following officers were elected:

Clerk—Milton Reed; Treasurer—Seth A. Borden; Directors—Leontine Lincoln, James E. Osborn, John B. Flint, Milton Reed, George C. Silsbury, John Barlow, and Seth A. Borden of Fall River; William H. Parker of Lowell, Mass.; Stephen A. Jencks and Fred W. Easton of Pawtucket, R. I.

Messrs. Borden, Parker, and Lincoln were appointed a Building Committee, and it was decided to erect a forty-thousand-spindle mill at once.

The new concern is practically an expansion of the Hargraves Mills.

It is reported here that the Fall River Iron Works Company is to build a seventy-thousand-spindle print-cloth mill here this Summer. No confirmation can be obtained of the report here, as the owner of the concern, M. C. D. Borden, resides in New-York.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 7.—Spank, Chalfant & Co., and Moorehead Brothers, iron manufacturers of this city, have advanced the wages of their puddlers to the figures demanded by the Amalgamated Association. The mills have been running non-union, and no not recognize the union. Their employes have been reorganized into the association, and, while the firms did not sign the Amalgamated scale, they advanced the wages of their employes to prevent a strike. The advance is 40 cents per ton.

The owners of the Sligo Iron Works have taken the same action in regard to an advance in wages.

ADAMS, Mass., May 7.—Notices have been posted in the Berkshire Cotton Mills that on and after May 20 the operatives will receive an increase over present wages.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The general resumption of activity in the iron mills has led to a demand on the part of the employes of the Illinois Steel Works for an advance in wages. They claim they should have a share in the benefits arising from the return of prosperity. Twelve hundred employes in the blast furnace department went on strike this morning in the South Chicago plant of the company. Three hundred quit work at the Joliet plant. That plant was closed down, and it is thought the South Chicago works will also be closed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Six manufacturers to-day signed the Knights of Labor agreement, making a total of twenty-six firms that have thus far acceded to the demands of the strikers. It was announced to-day that 2,500 garment workers are now on strike, the remainder, 3,500 in number, having gained their point and returned to work.

ASSEMBLYMEN PLAY BALL

Republicans Score 37 Runs to the Democrats' 24.

ALBANY, May 7.—The solons of the lower house of the Legislature laid aside their arduous duties this afternoon, and betook themselves across the river to Riverside Park, where eighteen of them played at a game which they said was baseball. The object of the game was to benefit the page boys of the Assembly.

Speaker Fish, nearly all of the Assemblymen, and many Senators and State employes were seated on the grand stand, and applauded the work of the Assemblymen at allowing balls to pass them, instead of being engrossed in their usual occupation of passing bills.

The Republican players, in natty sweaters in cream-colored stuff and white caps, were Messrs. Wieman, Halpin, Gardiner, Gerst, Wilks, Read, H. Shultz, Vacheron, and F. F. Shultz. The Democrats, in steel-gray sweaters and canary-colored caps, were Messrs. Coughlin, Corrigan, Madden, Finn, Tobin, Norton, La Fetra, McDermott, and Ten Eyck.

Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield looked after the umpire's duties at the home plate, and Col. Archie Baxter, the Clerk of the Assembly, watched the plays on the bases. As the playing progressed there was much amusement and apparent discontent with the decisions of the umpires. Everybody seemed to be possessed of a tin horn, which was tooted when unusually brilliant misplays were made.

One of the features of the game was the ability of the umpires to invent new rules as the game progressed. After a foul ball was struck by the batter the players seemed to think that all they were there for was to watch the ball fall and then chase it, and, after getting it and fumbling it a few minutes, throw it into the bleachers, the grand stand, or to any other place except where it should have gone. No one but the official recorder knew what the score was at any stage of the game until the close of the fourth inning, when it was proposed to end the game. It was learned, however, that the score was a tie, 22 to 22, and the Democrats insisted on going on. The next inning took an hour to play, the Republicans making 15 runs to the Democrats 2.

The score by innings:

Republicans	3	13	6	0	15	—	37
Democrats	3	8	6	5	2	—	24

New-Brunswick City Railway Sold.

NEWARK, N. J., May 7.—The New-Brunswick City Railway was purchased yesterday by Judge Krueger and Edward, John, and Andrew Radel. It was bought for $52,500, and the new owners organized and elected officers and Directors at once. They are: President—Gottfried Krueger; Vice President—John Radel; Secretary and Treasurer—Edward Radel; Directors—John M. Metz, Andrew Radel, J. F. McDonough, and John F. Krueger.

The road contains seven miles of track, and the equipment is that of the ordinary one-horse street railroad. It will be changed to a double-track trolley road, which will be in operation by July 1. A single-track trolley road from New-Brunswick to South Amboy, by way of South River and Sayresville, a line of about fourteen miles, will also be built. This line is to be in operation by July 15.

Lehigh Valley Auxiliary.

The Rochester and Southern Railroad Company was incorporated with the Secretary of State, in Albany, yesterday, with a capital of $500,000, to build a steam road from the village of Honeoye Falls, Monroe County, to Hemlock Lake, Livingston County, a distance of fourteen miles. The company's principal office will be in Rochester. The Directors are Elisha P. Wilbur and Robert H. Sayre of South Bethlehem, Penn.; Charles Hartshorne, John B. Garrett, Henry S. Drinker, and James F. Schaperkotter of Philadelphia; Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, Joseph W. Taylor of Rochester, and Alexander M. Holden of Honeoye Falls. Elisha P. Wilbur subscribed for 4,930 of the 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the company.

A Labor Riot in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 7.—About 2,000 men employed at the plant of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago, struck to-day against a reduction of wages.

Seven hundred of them to-night attacked the gate to the company's inclosure at Eighty-sixth and Green Bay Street, and in a struggle with the police afterward several were injured, but no one was killed.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

Yes, Algernon, you can safely lay aside your heavy Winter underwear now.

Warm weather is likely to arrive on schedule time, and you don't want to stick to your Winter underwear when it begins to stick to you.

Any man who isn't knarled like an ancient oak can be perfectly fitted in our stores, and our stock embraces every dependable make and quality —$1 to $30 per suit.

Do you know our 50c. Neckwear? It's the talk of the town.

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

ART FOR THE EAST SIDE

A Large Exhibition Opened in the Hebrew Institute.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT SETH LOW

Many Well-Known Paintings Loaned by Wealthy Collectors and Artists—Free to Visitors for a Month.

The East Side Free Art Exhibition was formally opened last evening in the presence of an invited audience which filled the auditorium of the Hebrew Institute, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The exhibition will continue for thirty days.

The guests last evening spent a half hour or more viewing the canvases which had been artistically displayed by a committee of artists. Of the committeemen, "Joe" Evans, F. Edwin Elwell, and Walter Shirlaw particularly deserve praise for their untiring zeal, while H. Bolton Jones, Dora Wheeler Keith, Clara McChesney, H. Siddons Mowbray, and J. C. Nicoll are also entitled to special mention for their efforts.

Mayor Strong was expected to open the exhibition, but he was unable to be present. Carl Schurz also failed to appear, and the exhibition was opened by Seth Low, as President of the University Settlement Society, and Isidor Straus, as President of the Educational Alliance, the two societies under whose auspices the exhibition is given.

The proceedings began with a brief address by Secretary James B. Reynolds, who stated that the object of this art exhibition is not to advance the interests of the two societies which have called it into life, but solely for the benefit of the residents of the east side. Mr. Reynolds announced that the afternoons would be devoted to the children of the public schools. Invitations have been sent to all the east side schools.

President Low was then introduced, and was received with hearty plaudits. As President of the University Settlement Society he welcomed all east-siders, and at the same time extended thanks to the Educational Alliance for its assistance and the gratuitous use of the beautiful hall.

President Low said that those at the head of the exhibition must not be disappointed if it does not prove the great success they hope for.

"The art of photography," continued President Low, "has revolutionized art. Now we see reproductions of what the sun sees. With the aid of photography we see what otherwise is not discernible with the naked eye. Photography, however, lacks the spark of genius that the artist gives his picture. All pictures have the charm of the artist's personality. This exhibition further demonstrates the good-fellowship existing between the different elements of this great city." He closed his remarks with reciting Longfellow's poem on Albrecht Dürer.

Isidor Straus was greeted with applause when he appeared. He said:

"On behalf of the Educational Alliance, I extend to you all a hearty welcome. I also must refer more to the University Settlement Society in bringing together the magnificent exhibition. The pictures, of which there are over 130, displayed to your view have been voluntarily loaned by their owners. This shows that wealthy New-Yorkers are deeply interested in their east-side brethren, and are only too happy to add to their pleasures and elevation. It is not given to all to become artists, but every one can become a lover of art by means of such exhibitions as this."

Henry Holt also briefly explained the object of the exhibition.

The pictures now hanging on the walls of the institute are:

"A Gondolier's Bride," by Evon Plaas. Owned by Monroe Potter.

"An Autumn Afternoon," by Abbot Thayer. Owned by Lewis Fraser.

"Preparing the Birthday Cake," by C. Bergen. Owned by Isaiah Josephy.

"Companions," by A. Sany. Owned by I. Josephy.

"Reading a Love Letter," by Toulmouche. Owned by E. J. King, Jr.

"Jobside," by J. P. Hesenclever. Owned by Mrs. S. S. Fischer.

"A Soldier," by Grolleron. Owned by William Einstein.

"A Girl's Head," by Joseph Lieck. Owned by William Einstein.

"Moses," by Charles Le Brun. Owned by Morris Fatman.

"Flower Girl," by Toulmouche. Owned by Morris Fatman.

"Grandma," by P. Saltini. Owned by Harry H. Meyer.

"A Dancing Lesson," by Toby E. Rosenthal. Owned by G. Mannheimer.

"Mother and Child," by Gabriel Max. Owned by G. Mannheimer.

"A Spanish Café," by J. Aranda. Owned by G. Mannheimer.

"A Syrian Shepherd," by J. L. Gérome. Owned by G. Mannheimer.

"The Duet," by J. L. Gérome. Owned by G. Mannheimer.

"Hay Stacks," by Claude Mounet. Owned by Miss Susanne Travers.

"The Broken Pipe," by Walter Gay. Owned by Susanne Travers.

"Canal in Venice," by Hopkinson Smith. Owned by Miss Travers.

"A Bear," by Nettleship. Owned by Miss Travers.

"A Lady," by Madraze. Owned by H. G. Marquand.

"Herodia," by Titian. Owned by Isidor Straus.

"Landscape," by Daniel Huntington. Owned by Isidor Straus.

"Resignation," by Toulmouche. Owned by Isidor Straus.

"Cupids and Roses," by Ludwig Knaus. Owned by James Speyer.

"Here Are Acorns, Piggy," by W. H. Beard. Owned by Julius Speyer.

"La Marquise," by Jacquet. Owned by N. Meyers.

"Head of a Girl," by L. Knaus. Owned by I. N. Seligman.

"Monk," by Grutzner. Owned by I. N. Seligman.

"The Rose Festival," by Mowbray. Owned by Theodore Hellman.

"An Interesting Moment," by K. Witkowsky. Owned by Adolph Lowenthal.

"A Snow Scene," by H. Kaufman. Owned by Adolph Lowenthal.

"His Boy's Boy," by Gangengigl. Owned by Elkan Naumburg.

"Mother and Child," by Mayer Von Bremen. Owned by Jacob H. Schiff.

"Cloister Kitchen," by E. Goutzner. Owned by Jacob H. Schiff.

"Country Musicians," by William Grossman. Owned by Jacob H. Schiff.

"Twilight in Florida," by George Inness. Owned by Jacob H. Schiff.

"The Little Shepherdess," by Ridgway Knight. Owned by A. C. Blackwell.

"Valley of the River Seen," by Monchahlon. Owned by A. C. Blackwell.

"Reading Boccaccio," by M. Lowith. Owned by A. C. Blackwell.

"In His Name," by J. W. Champney. Owned by the artist.

"Mme. Le Brun and Daughter," by J. W. Champney. Owned by the artist.

"Empress Josephine," by J. W. Champney. Owned by the artist.

"Portrait Bust," by Daniel C. French. Owned by the artist.

"Heavy Sea," by E. Simmons. Owned by the artist.

"Bay of San Jose," by E. Simmons. Owned by the artist.

"Sea Piece," by Alexander Harrison. Owned by Stanford White.

"Fishing," by Winslow Homer. Owned by C. W. Gould.

"Madonna and Child," by Ehdelfeldt. Owned by C. W. Gould.

"Portriat," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Owned by C. W. Gould.

"Twilight," by A. Harrison. Owned by C. W. Gould.

"The Sea Drinker," by Clara T. McChesney. Owned by the artist.

"Capture of a Dutch Fleet," by C. Delourt. Owned by S. P. Avery, Jr.

"The Bride's Door," by A. Grison. Owned by S. P. Avery, Jr.

"Mary, Queen of Scots," by J. G. Jacquiet. Owned by C. J. Lawrence.

"At the Meet," by John Lewis Brown. Owned by C. J. Lawrence.

"Head of a Turk," by S. W. Schaick. Owned by C. J. Lawrence.

"Turks and Dogs," by J. Clairin. Owned by C. J. Lawrence.

"Landscape," by Appleton Brown. Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Wreath of Flowers," J. T. Peele. Owned by Mrs. Blodgett.

"Music on the Weeds," by J. T. Peele. Owned Mrs. Blodgett.

"The Intruder," by G. Chierico. Owned by S. B. Avery, Jr.

"Royal Bengal Tiger," by A. Heisse. Owned by S. P. Avery, Jr.

"Landscape," by F. Le Bret. Owned by Lee Kohns.

"Landscape," by J. Portiel. Owned by Lee Kohns.

"Close of the Tollsome Day," by H. Hamilton. Owned by Dr. A. E. N. Purdy.

"Queen Elizabeth," by Schaeffels Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Washing the Cupids," by Hamon. Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Ostia at Sunset," by William Haseltine. Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

"The Boy Christ," by Hoffmann. Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Roses," by Caroline T. Locke. Owned by the artist.

"The Trumpeter," by A. Elsermann. Owned by Nathan Ullman.

"Noonday Rest," by Schwabenmaier. Owned by Nathan Ullman.

Among those present were Mr. A. Wolff, A. Friedlander, S. Moses, A. C. Bakewell, Mrs. A. Moorehead, Prof. and Mrs. R. A. Seligman, J. Welles Champney, Simon Sterne, Mr. Abraham Loewenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Hochstadter, Marcus M. Marks, Judge Myer S. Isaacs, A. S. Solomon, Mrs. Clarence Gans, Miss Alice Isaac

Wednesday
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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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MAYOR STRONG WILL SIGN

He Believes Unfortunates Should Not Be with Criminals.

HEARING ON BILL FOR SEPARATION

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Charles S. Fairchild, Carl Schurz, and Others Speak In Favor—No Opposition.

Many men and women interested in charitable works assembled in the Mayor's office yesterday at the hearing on the bill for the division of the Department of Public Charities and Correction into two departments, one for the charitable and the other for the correctional institutions. This bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Mayor for his action. The Mayor, at the close of the hearing, said he would approve the bill.

The bill emanated from the State Charities Aid Association, and there was a large delegation of the members of the association present at the hearing. The absence of Joseph H. Choate, the President, was regretted, but the association was represented by Mrs. William B. Rice, the Vice President; Miss Rosalie Butler, Miss S. E. Minton, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Charles S. Fairchild, Carl Schurz, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Henry E. Howland, and Horace White. Mrs. Charles Russel Lowell, for many years a member of the State Board of Charities, was present and spoke in favor of the bill. John P. Faure, recently appointed a Commissioner of Charities, was also present.

The proceedings were opened by the Mayor calling for those who desired to be heard in opposition to come forward, but there was no response. Then Mrs. Lowell was introduced, and said, in part:

"I have been asked to speak on this important measure because for thirteen years I was a member of the State Board of Charities and devoted much time to the study of the Department of Public Charities and Correction. I resigned in 1890, but have never lost my interest in the department, and during the nineteen years in which I have known it, I think I may safely say that I do not know of a single measure of radical reform which has emanated from a Commissioner of the department. By radical reform I mean anything which showed that the causes of crime and pauperism had even been studied.

"No preventive or reformatory measures have originated in the department in that time, and those which were instituted by Commissioner Bowen many years ago have almost all been allowed to die out. The only apparent object has been to receive everybody sent into the institutions, to keep them in the cheapest way, and let them die or go, as the case might be when the time came.

"This I attribute to the fact that we never have had an expert at the head of the department, and the unnatural combination of criminals, paupers, insane, sick adults, diseased children and babies under the care of the department. The mixing up of everything and everybody has produced a disastrous effect upon the appointing power, upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and upon the Commissioners and their subordinates.

"Every one who has made any real study of the department, during the last twelve years at least, has recommended that a change and division be made. In 1883 Charles S. Fairchild, then President of the State Charities Aid Association, addressed to the Legislature a statement of the reasons why the association favored the bill then introduced in the Assembly, entitled, 'An act to divide the Department of Charities and Correction.' In August, 1887, a committee of the State Board of Charities appointed to investigate the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island recommended a division of the department. The Grand Jury in October, 1887, also closed the presentment on the Insane Asylum with the recommendation 'that the law be changed by placing the poor and insane under a different commission from criminals.'

"What is needed, Mr. Mayor, and what the bill before you provides for, is that unfortunate men, women, and children, who through accident or disease, beyond their own control, are thrown upon the charity of the city, should be relieved from the stigma and contamination of association with criminals, and that the City of New-York should so arrange the department for the care of the poor, the sick, and the insane, and the department for the care of criminals, that the men intrusted with the honorable and onerous duty of controlling those departments should have time to devote themselves to the study of the great problems of how to diminish disease and crime, that is, that they should strike at the root of these evils."

Charlton T. Lewis, the President of the Prison Association, said that while the division of the department was not in itself a great reform, it was a step in the right direction, and was the prerequisite of reforms which should follow. The great need was an expert head and a single instead of a divided responsibility.

Prof. Charles F. Chandler explained the various provisions of the bill at length. The bill, he said, was not exactly what was desired by the State Charities Aid Association, as the original bill provided for one Commissioner of Charities and one Commissioner of Correction, but the bill in its present form of three Commissioners of Charities and one of Correction was the best they could expect from the present Legislature.

"This bill does not make any radical change in the employment of workhouse help," said the professor, "but it does not permit them to be employed as nurses in the hospital. Their employment has always been a crying evil. I am satisfied that great good will result from this bill. It is a shame that persons who are unfortunate enough to be cast upon the bounty of the city and who have not been guilty of crime should have the stigma of being cared for under the same management as that which cares for criminals. The Committee of Seventy and the State Board of Charities have both publicly favored the bill now under consideration. The State Charities Aid Association has long labored for the division of the department. It is the especial desire of the association that this great reform should be accomplished, and the approval of the Mayor to this bill would give great satisfaction to all those interested in the proper conduct of the charitable institutions of this city."

Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society, said that the society which he represented was in favor of the measure. He also read a letter from R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, asking the Mayor to give his approval to the bill.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild said that, after a careful study of the subject over ten years ago, he had made up his mind that it was absolutely necessary to divide the charitable from the criminal institutions, and he saw no reason now to change his opinion. The situation in this city was exceptional, he said, and differed from that of all the other cities of the State. In other parts of the State the jails were in charge of Sheriffs, and the charitable institutions in charge of Superintendents of the Poor.

"This bill will inaugurate a great reform in the interests of humanity," said Mr. Fairchild, "and the effects will be far-reaching for good, and the expenses of the department will not be materially increased."

The Mayor asked Mr. Fairchild whether he had looked into the question of expense. Mr. Fairchild said that in his opinion the city ought to spend much more money than it does for the care of the dependent poor, but he was satisfied that the division of the department would not necessarily increase the expenses of the department.

Ex-Judge Howland and Horace White spoke briefly in favor of the bill. Carl Schurz said:

"It is a sign of barbarism when jails and almshouses are thrown together under one management. I have never known a civilized community where both commingle, and it is a sign of civilization that the effort is now being made to separate them. We have no authority to expose those who are merely unfortunate to contact with the vicious. Therefore, this reform administration should eliminate the unfortunate from the vicious. Generally charity is not a matter of economy. At the present time $2,000,000 are spent without achieving the proper results, therefore, this money is really wasted, and it would be better to spend another $750,000 if necessary to achieve proper results. That would be true economy."

The Mayor then said: "I have given this bill a great deal of consideration, and I am entirely in accord with its provisions. I shall, therefore, take great pleasure in approving this bill."

There was a burst of applause, and all those interested stepped forward and shook hands with the Mayor.

As soon as the Mayor affixes his signature of approval to the bill it will be sent to Albany for the Governor's approval. The law will not go into full effect until Jan. 1, 1896, but provision is made for the gradual division meanwhile of the department and the institutions under its charge. The present Department of Charities and Correction will be abolished and the present Commissioners, H. H. Porter, John P. Faure, and Robert J. Wright, will be legislated out of office. The new bill provides for three Commissioners of Charities, at $5,000 each, and one Commissioner of Correction at $7,500, to be appointed by the Mayor. Messrs. Faure and Wright were recently appointed to replace Messrs. Sheehy and Simmons, whom the Mayor removed. It is probable that Messrs. Wright and Faure may be appointed under the new bill.

DISCUSSES MR. WIMAN'S PAPER

What a Director of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Has to Say About the Pamphlet.

Erastus Wiman having asserted that his pamphlet, entitled "The Sleeping Beauty," had been withdrawn from sale on the news stands of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, a Director of that corporation made the following statement in relation to the matter to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"Mr. Wiman's so-called speech was not suppressed because it contains anything that could in any way affect the interests of the Rapid Transit Company—in fact, there is nothing new in the document—but it is a conglomeration of extracts from Wiman's utterances in his palmy days, padded with many perversions, and goes to show his true character.

"He was deposed from the Presidency of the Staten Island Railroad Company because of his attitude toward the interests of the company. His name was taken off the ferryboat long before the five-cent fare bill was framed, and under the circumstances common decency should have suggested the propriety of returning his pass without waiting to have it recalled.

"With reference to the traffic, he states the ferry carries 8,000,000 passengers, although he knows it to be untrue. The ferry not only never carried this number, but has never carried even 7,000,000, which he well knows. It is true that the rapid-transit system (which includes the Bay Ridge and Perth Amboy Ferries and the railway travel) has carried something over 8,000,000 passengers, but he, in an attempt to impose on the public, says that the ferry travel exceeds that number. He knows that the St. George travel does not exceed 3 per cent. of the whole traffic.

"The residents of St. George do not want the five-cent fare. The Kirally baseball days are fresh in their minds, and they are not slow to see that such discrimination would bring back an era of rowdyism which practically made them prisoners in their own homes after 7 P. M. But he is not sincere. His pamphlet and his efforts at Albany show plainly the man's inordinate vanity egotism, and the desperate straits to which a desire for notoriety has carried him."

THOUGHT JERSEY CITY WAS NEW-YORK

Mr. Mitchell, Philadelphia, Had a Good Time Before He Found His Mistake.

Among the many who call daily to see Mayor Strong there came yesterday morning a gentleman, who gave his name as George S. Mitchell, and said that he came from Philadelphia. He announced that he merely wanted to pay his respects to the Chief Executive of the great metropolis and at the same time tell a few things about the police force, which he had discovered was utterly lacking in courtesy. He left without seeing the Mayor.

Mr. Mitchell said that he arrived in this city on Monday. He had left the City of Brotherly Love several days ago, bound for New-York. He arrived in Jersey City all right, and thought himself in New-York. He thereupon proceeded to have a good time in the great city across the Hudson. That he was not in New-York, Mr. Mitchell did not discover until he had about exhausted his supply of money.

He then came to New-York and went to Police Headquarters, where he demanded that the privileges of the department be extended to a visiting Philadelphian. He wanted to get a detective to show him the sights of the city. This, he claims, the official refused in anything but a dignified manner. He then, he said, inquired the name of a respectable private detective agency who would furnish him with a man. The official also declined, Mr. Mitchell asserts, saying that private detectives were all unreliable. He then departed and went to the City Hall.

"Talk about us being dead slow," said Mr. Mitchell, after he had waited an hour to see the Mayor, and was about to depart, "why, I've been here an hour. At home I can see the Mayor in ten minutes."

Trials in the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There is no departure from custom called for in the decision of the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus case of Capt. M. L. Johnson against Naval Pay Clerk Sayre. The Supreme Court has decided that those attached to the army and navy in times of peace, as in time of war, are amenable to trial by court-martial for criminal and infamous crimes.

In the army Paymasters' clerks and clerks to Quartermasters and subsistence officers are not a part of the military establishment. In the navy a Paymaster's clerk is a part of the naval establishment while on duty with a Paymaster attached to a vessel.

The decision of the Supreme Court is simply a confirmation of long-established custom in regard to trials.

Jersey City Educators Organize.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 7.—The new Board of Education organized last night. Dr. Ullamor D. Allen was re-elected President and Alvin H. Graff clerk. Mayor Wanser has not yet appointed the members for the Tenth and Eleventh Wards.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME

Discussed by Dr. Howard at the Medical Convention in Baltimore.

LEGISLATION IS NEEDED, HE SAYS

Believes Hypnotism Has No Equal in Effecting a Few Cures—Better than Chemicals in Operations.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—A great crowd witnessed the opening ceremonies of the forty-sixth meeting of the American Medical Association, in Music Hall, this morning. The auditorium was decorated with flags and bunting, and the coats-of-arms of various States.

Nearly 800 delegates were in the hall when President Donald MacLean of Michigan called the convention to order. Bishop Paret of the Protestant Episcopal Church offered prayer, and in the absence of Gov. Frank Brown, F. C. Latrobe, Mayor of Baltimore, welcomed the delegates on the part of the State and city. Dr. Samuel C. Chew, Chairman of the Reception Committee, also made an address of welcome.

President MacLean, in his annual address, gave a retrospective review of the issues in medicine which had been settled in his forty years of practice.

Renewals of acquaintanceship and social reunions occupied the remainder of the day's general session.

All the smaller rooms and offices in Music Hall are utilized as meeting rooms for the twelve sectional bodies, into which the active work of the association is divided. Each section will hold two meetings daily, making, with the general meeting of the main body, twenty-five meetings a day.

In the Cyclorama Building, opposite Music Hall, was arranged an exhibit of pharmaceutical and surgical articles.

In the section of neurology and medical jurisprudence, Dr. William Lee Howard of Baltimore read a paper on hynotism, its uses, abuses, and its medico-legal relations.

Although a former pupil of Charcot, Dr. Howard's investigations have led him to follow the teachings of Bernheim, who denies that there are any but psychical phenomena characteristic of the hypnotic condition, and refers everything to suggestion.

"Recent studies in psychology," the Doctor said, "seem to indicate that the unity of the human consciousness is not one of its functional attributes. Self is not a separate entity independent of the organism in which it dwells, and its entity is really a product of its structure. It is not only consciousness of self, but the quality of the particular self, that depends on the relations—partly structural, partly relations of adjustment—between the cell or other units which compose the organism. Alter these relations, and you alter the self. These alterations are brought about by suggestions, and this produces the phenomena seen in the various stages of hypnotism."

Dr. Howard dissented from the general impression that hysterical persons are those chiefly amenable to hypnotism.

"I have," he said, "hypnotized patients in Iceland, Africa, China, and various other parts of the globe, and have not found that the hysterical element was necessary."

As regards the therapeutical uses of hypnotism, Dr. Howard claimed that there was no equal remedy for insomnia, dipsomania, and alcoholism.

Local and complete anaesthesia can be produced in hypnotic subjects, and minor as well as major operations performed with greater facility and less danger than with chemical aids. The speaker cited a number of successful cases of confinement by hypnotic suggestion.

In discussing the abuses and dangers of hypnotism, he claimed that the possible injurious effects depend upon the nature of the suggestion, and asserted that the only one well-authenticated death by hypnotic suggestion was due to the unskillful use of hypnotism by a layman. This brought him to the consideration of the medico-legal aspect of the subject.

He said that laws should be enacted in this country regulating the practice of hypnotism. All public demonstrations should be suppressed by legal action, and the courts take cognizance of citizens being subjugated by an unqualified experimenter.

He also claimed that hypnotism was a justifiable inquisitorial agent for finding clues, and quoted a number of cases where the proof was gotten from hypnotized prisoners. He dissented from the view that a person who commits a crime by post-hypnotic suggestion is punishable because he might have foreseen the possibility of such suggestion; but admitted that "if the hypnotized party knew previously that the hypnotizer had this power and was a man of criminal habits and inclinations, and that he himself was subject to hypnotic influence, and yet, while in full possession of his will, he placed himself in such a position as to be within the scope of hypnotic influence, I am strongly of the opinion that a certain degree of legal responsibility attaches to him for any crime he may commit, either under the influence of hypnotic or post-hypnotic suggestion. His position might fairly be held to be somewhat analogous to that of an engineer by whose carelessness a passenger was killed—the absence of criminal intent being the same in either case."

The most difficult problem to solve, Dr. Howard said, was to demonstrate that a given crime was committed by a prisoner while in a state of hypnotism. Such claims are now being frequently brought before our courts, and it is evident, he concluded, that some radical changes must be made in our criminal procedure in cases where hypnotism is alleged.

Cottages at Newport Rented.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 7.—Mrs. Charles Wheeler's cottage on Channing Avenue, known as Dodd Cottage, has been rented to Mr. W. Rogers Morgan of New-York for the season.

The cottage at 21 Freebody Street has been rented to Mrs. C. Roffler of New-York.

Mr. J. F. Cashman of New-York is here for the Summer.

Mr. Isaac H. Clothier and Capt. F. D. Wetherill of Philadelphia are here to-day.

New Officers of Philadelphia Mint.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The President this afternoon appointed Herman Kretz of Reading, Penn., to be Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, vice Townsend, resigned, and William E. Morgan of Philadelphia, to be Coiner in the same mint, vice Steel, resigned.

Mr. Kretz is the present Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Morgan is now an examiner in the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department.

Baring Discharged and Rearrested.

Charles W. Baring, head of the firm of Baring, Moore & Co., 43 Broad Street, who is charged with having helped Harry Goldsmith in the alleged swindle of J. Henry Fisher, a Boston merchant, out of $800, was discharged by Justice McMahon in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

He was rearrested on a bench warrant issued by Justice Cowing.

ARE NOT BACK IN THE WHISKY TRUST

President Rice Denies that Independent Distillers Have Been Forced to Accept the Terms of the Trust.

CHICAGO, May 7.—President Rice denied that the Whisky Trust had forced all independent distillers back into the Spirits Distilling Association. "The small concerns that withdrew from it are still out," said he, "but their withdrawal makes no difference to us. The price of spirits has been advanced to meet the increased cost of corn, and that's all there is to it."

"Is the trust strong enough to enforce the increase?"

"Oh, I guess so. The only distributing agencies in the country East or West take our goods under contract. Anyhow, they don't pay the advance. The consumer stands it."

On petition of Receiver McNulta, Judge Showalter yesterday gave the receiver authority to appoint Lawrence H. Quinn agent for the trust in New-York.

The final report of Experts Harrison, Bugbee, and O'Brien is in print and in the hands of the receiver. It will be filed with Judge Showalter in the United States court to-morrow, and until then will not be made public. The report covers the period not covered by former reports—a part of 1894 and 1895 up to date. The experts say there is nothing sensational in it and that the books were perfectly plain and the entries comprehensible during this latter period.

J. B. Greenhut, P. J. Hennessey, and Samuel Woolner entered an appearance in the United States Circuit Court to-day to the suit of Receiver McNulta and the stockholders' committee for the recovery of $360,000 alleged in the bill to have been diverted from the purchase of several distilleries to the private and personal use of the three named defendants. With the appearance was filed a demurrer to the suit. The defendants assert that there has been no such case made out on the face of the bill as entitles the complainants to such remedy as they ask.

RUTGERS ALUMNAE GATHER

FOUNDER'S DAY OF THE FEMALE COLLEGE CELEBRATED.

Reminiscences of Early College History, and Advice to Young Women "How to Grow Old."

The alumnae of Rutgers Female College, Fifty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, celebrated Founder's Day yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Pryer, 52 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Since the establishment of the college by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, fifty-six years ago, Founder's Day has always been made an annual occasion for the gathering of the alumnae, whose particular object is to keep green the memory of the man who founded the institution and to honor it by appropriate exercises.

Among the interesting features of yesterday's meeting was a talk by Mrs. George Lockwood, daughter of Dr. Ferris, in which she gave a short sketch of her father's life and told many incidents in his career while connected with the college.

This sketch was supplemented by Mrs. Reuben Dodd's paper on the early days of Rutgers, which was replete with reminiscences and anecdotes of the college life in the "days of yore."

An entertaining contribution to the exercises was an article by Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, Acting President of the Alumnae Association, telling "How to Grow Old." She insisted on the young ladies observing the rules of health, and, although she had no panacea to propose for the ills of old age, she maintained that there was no necessity for any one "growing old," as the term is generally understood.

Mrs. Lucy B. Briant read an original short story of Revolutionary days. It was based on facts personally obtained by Mrs. Briant.

Two letters were read by Secretary Miss E. M. Disbrow, one from Mrs. John Vanderpoel, President of the Alumnae Association, who is now abroad; the other from Mrs. Parks, a prominent member of the association. Both letters treated more or less in a reminiscent manner of the early days of the college.

Remarks were also made by Mrs. Anna A. Hoxtun.

The exercises were interspersed by recitations delivered by Miss S. V. Milne, and piano solos by Prof. Walter Johnson.

The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. John Vanderpoel; Acting President—Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier; Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Ehrhart; Corresponding Secretary—Miss E. M. Disbrow; Treasurer—Miss Juliet Warner.

Among those present yesterday were: Prof. Charles E. West, the first Principal of the college; the Misses West, Mrs. Richard Storrs, Mrs. John Stanton, Mrs. Reuben Dod, Mrs. Russell, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. John Simpson, Mrs. James A. Shaw, Mrs. James Seymour, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. Atkinson, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Miss Isabelle Shea, Miss Maggie Wood, Mrs. John Hildick, Miss Mary Green, Miss Grace Ford, Miss Helen Searles, Miss Emma Merritt, Mrs. Abram Quackenbosh, Mrs. Charles Winter, Mrs. E. Denslowe, Mrs. William A. Eddy, Miss Araminta Rogers, Miss A. M. Kipling, M. A.; Miss Jordan, Miss Walker, Mrs. Shepherd Knapp, Mrs. Victor Edwards, Miss Underhill, Miss Hildick, Mrs. Anna L. Blanchard, Miss Margaret Pascal, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Miss Augusta Briggs, Miss Merril, and, Mrs. Merrill.

A BURGLAR RESISTS POLICE AND FIREMEN

He Finally Recognizes Superiority of Force and Surrenders.

NEW-RICHMOND, Wis., May 7.—Burglar James Camp raided Cumberland Sunday night and then came to this city. Deputy Sheriff Fuller of Baron County followed him. With the aid of the police he tried to arrest Camp yesterday. Camp placed a revolver under the officer's nose and told him to leave. The order was obeyed.

Camp tried to get rid of the plunder by throwing it in the river close by, and then placed a lot of papers in a jar and set them on fire. An alarm of fire was turned in, but when a fireman with the hose presented himself at the window he met the muzzle of a revolver and was told to get out. By this time a crowd had collected with guns. Camp fired on them. His fire was returned, and there was a general fusillade.

Camp held his own until men began firing through the door and cross-firing through the transom, when he surrendered. He was taken to the county jail.

Organ Recital at St. Xavier's.

Some rare musical selections on the grand organ and the orchestra are to be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock to invited guests at St. Francis Xavier's Church, on West Sixteenth Street.

Gaston Marie Dethier will play several of his own compositions on the organ. There will also be a quartet of noted singers.

Auction Sale of Seized Trucks.

There will be a public auction sale of trucks, carts, and vehicles of all kinds, that have been seized by the Street-Cleaning Department, for incumbering the streets, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the department yard, at Fifty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

Furs at the Sportsman's Exhibition.

The Sportsman's Exhibition, which opens in the Madison Square Garden on May 13, will contain many attractive features, but none more so than the magnificent exhibit of C. G. Gunther's Sons, the well-known furriers. Four white columns, 18 feet high, will mark the corners. Eagles surmount these columns, and heads hang about them in great profusion. A large rock, covered with moss and ivy, stands in the centre of the space, and upon it will be the largest mounted buffaloes in the world. Animals of all kinds are grouped around. To see some of the least known of these, such as the moose, cariboo, musk ox, gaur ox, sable antelope, walrus, wart hog, wild boar, eland, reindeer, ibex, nyighau, boshbok koodoo, hartbeest, gnu, oryx, pallah, is a liberal education in "big game," and fills one with the longing to be a hunter.

Having shown the game, Gunther's Sons show what useful articles may be made from the skins. Game wine, and cigar cases from elephants' feet; vests for hunting, golf, yachting, tobogganing; hunting coats, sleighing coats, and coats for evening wear; robes for traps, sleighs, &c.; steamer rugs, floor rugs, and mats; sleeping bags for hunting; legging slippers, field pouches, and many other articles from every known fur.

WOMEN HEAR COL. WARING

He Talks to the Ladies' Health Protective Association.

STREET-CLEANING TOPICS DISCUSSED

Another Appropriation Will Be Needed, the Commissioner Says—The Association and School Matters.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association, with Mrs. Ralph Trautman, the President, in the chair, opened its regular monthly meeting in the library room of the Charity Organization Building very promptly yesterday morning.

No one has welcomed more heartily a new and energetic head of the city Street-Cleaning Department than the members of this organization, which has worked earnestly and long for clean streets and better sanitary conditions in this city.

The association had a morning of thorough enjoyment yesterday, for, by invitation of Mrs. Trautman, Col. Waring was present to give a detailed account of the work of his department, its hopes and fears, and to answer all questions and receive suggestions. That was, of course, interesting for the members of the association, and if Col. Waring has made a hobby of the subject of street cleaning, he had an opportunity to ride it to his heart's content yesterday, with about forty interested listeners.

He gave an account in detail of his work. He said the streets of the city are now cleaner than ever before, but that it had cost more money than had heretofore been expended. It will be necessary to have another appropriation by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before December, he said, or the streets will revert to their former condition. At the present rate of expenditures, he thought several hundred thousand dollars will be needed before the end of the year. He is glad that women are taking a personal interest in the matter of clean streets.

Col. Waring explained about the bags to be used in place of cans and other open receptacles to receive ashes, and he said they will do away with the clouds of dust now so common every time ashes are being removed by the city's carts.

Two bags and a metallic cylinder will be provided for each house, at a cost of $3 to each householder. The bags will be marked with the owner's name, and one will be returned when the other is taken away.

The members of the association were interested in Col. Waring's remarks about the dumping places for refuse. The one at Seventy-ninth Street is to be abolished. The association members asked if the dump at East Forty-seventh Street could not be removed, as they thought it might affect the meat at the slaughter houses near by.

Commissioner Waring replied that, on the contrary, another dump would be located at that same point. He said that he is watching the experiments for the disposal of garbage, and will adopt the method which proves to be the most effective.

All permits allowing carts to stand on the streets will be revoked on the 1st of June, he said. This is one point for which the association has been working unanimously. He also spoke of the bill to place the care of the sidewalks in charge of the Street-Cleaning Department. This will facilitate matters greatly, he said, as householders will not then be allowed to sweep their sidewalk rubbish into streets after the cleaners have passed.

When it was announced some time ago that Col. Waring intended to put his men in white duck uniforms, the association sent a protesting delegation to him. The burden of keeping such uniforms clean would be too great for the wives of the street cleaners, it was thought. Col. Waring announced yesterday that he would have a special laundry provided, where uniforms can be washed at very low rates. He believes a white suit can be kept clean for a week, and by them the men can easily be identified.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association did not agree with this plan, and suggested that blue jeans would be a better material for uniforms than white duck.

In reply to a remark by Miss Annie Thomas that children throw banana skins, orange peel, &c., on the street without interference by the police, Col. Waring said there might be some changes in the Police Department soon, but he thought such matters could be best managed by parents and teachers.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer was applauded when she said that wagons, market boys, &c., put more rubbish on the streets than the children. It is the duty of the householders to aid in keeping the streets clean, she said, instead of spending so much time in growling about public officers.

There was some talk by members of the association about schools, the association taking a great interest in the sanitary condition of the public schools.

"We want to have women Trustees, women Commissioners, and women School Inspectors," said Mrs. Trautman. "We have seen the Mayor about school matters, and are delighted with the course he is taking.

"Ventilation, proper light, no closets full of wet clothes on rainy days, and better play grounds—these are some of the things we are working for, and we have the hearty co-operation of the Board of Education in all that we are doing."

Mrs. Trautman and Mrs. Shainwald were appointed to draw up resolutions of regret upon the death of a member of the association, Mrs. Leonard Weber, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, who recently died in Heidelberg.

Another matter which engaged the members' attention yesterday was the consideration of a new pin for the association. The pin is of red and gray, the association's colors, and is smaller than the one now worn by the members.

Asked to Buy His Stolen Skiff.

Capt. Peter Weil of 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street on Sunday night had a skiff stolen from his barge, at Fifty-sixth Street and East River.

He received a letter the following day from Thomas O'Harah, a horseshoer at the foot of East Fifty-third Street, requesting him to call and examine a skiff which was for sale.

Weil called and recognized his own boat, which he demanded should be given to him. O'Harah said he paid $8 for it, and would not give it up unless paid $4.

Weil went in search of a policeman, and while gone O'Harah sent three boys up the river with the skiff. They and the boat were captured and O'Harah was arrested.

In the Yorkville Court yesterday the boys were discharged, and O'Harah was held in $300 bail to answer.

Fire in a Tea Warehouse.

A fire caused by a spark from a furnace started yesterday morning on the top floor of the three-story warehouse of Samuel Wilde's Sons, 13 Dutch Street. It gained considerable headway before an alarm was sent in.

The stock of teas and coffees was considerably damaged by water. The police estimate the loss on stock and building at $15,000.

A RUN ON BANKS IN ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

An Unfounded Rumor, Imputed to Anti-Confederationists, Was the Cause of the Panic—Confidence Restored.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 7.—A rumor was set afloat here last night that the Bank of Montreal had suspended payment owing to the depression in Canadian railway securities and the deficit in the Canadian revenue. The report spread with great rapidity, and this morning there was a run on all three of the banks in this city—the branches of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

Hundreds of persons gathered around the banks before the opening hour, demanding gold for the notes in their possession. Fortunately, all the banks had an abundance of gold to meet the demand upon them and redeem their circulation. Each redeemed notes of the other banks. Gold is so plentifully displayed that confidence is beginning to be restored.

A run was begun on the Government Savings Bank also. This bank is supplied by the Bank of Montreal, which has plenty of coin to carry both safely over the crisis.

The business people and the more intelligent classes of the city have not taken part in the run, being confident of the stability of all four institutions. Only the poorer people have been affected.

The canard originated with some of the anti-confederationists in this city, who are blamed by all classes for their incendiary writings. The anti-confederationist press is also largely responsible for the sensation.

TRYING TO SECURE JEFFERSON'S PAPERS

Valuable Historical Documents Are Offered for Sale.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Government is endeavoring to secure possession of some 5,000 letters of great historical interest and public value owned by a member of the Jefferson family residing near Charlottesville, Va., to whom they were handed down by inheritance from Thomas Jefferson.

The owner has recently offered the entire collection for sale for the sum of $2,000, and the State Department is afraid that it will be taken at that price before the Federal Government can secure it. The matter of purchase has been discussed by the President and Cabinet, but with no result. Mr. Gresham's illness has interfered with the purchase of part of the collection through the State Department Contingent Fund. Owing to his severe illness, Mr. Gresham cannot look into the matter, and his subordinate officials are doubtful as to the right of any other person than the Secretary to apply a part of the fund to the purpose desired.

The first commission of Mr. Jefferson as Secretary of State is the paper in the collection most desired by the department, but it would also like to secure official communications signed by Napoleon and various sovereigns, and a number of personal letters to Jefferson from the Duke of Wellington, Washington, Franklin, and other distinguished men.

A large number of the letters written by Jefferson relate to agricultural subjects, and these have been turned over to Secretary Morton for inspection, in order that he may determine whether or not he wants them for the Agricultural Department collection.

FOR EXEMPT FIREMEN'S MEETING

Details Arranged for a Four Days' Convention in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., May 7.—The following officers of the State Firemen's Association met with the Executive Committee of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Troy this morning, to consider plans for the State Firemen's Convention in this city Aug. 20-23: President John F. Schlosser, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson; Secretary Thomas Honehan, Frankfort, N. Y.; Ellick Wiltee, Catskill, member of the Executive Committee; Daniel Nealon, Jr., Schenectady, member of the Executive Committee; Treasurer George H. Scott, Coxsackie; S. S. Mapes, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, member of the Executive Committee. The following programme for the four days of the convention was adopted:

To open in City Hall with prayer by a local clergyman; band concert; addressed by the Mayor; response in behalf of the association; business session of the convention.

Second day—A trip to Hudson, where the Hudson Fire Department will receive the visiting firemen and escort them to the State Firemen's Home, which will be inspected; grand torchlight procession in Troy in the evening.

Third day—Business session in the morning; tournament in Rensselaer Park in the afternoon; concerts in various parts of the city in the evening.

Fourth day—Completion of business and grand street parade, which will be participated in by the best fire companies of the State.

To Maintain Good Roads.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 7.—After trying a good many systems in past years to keep the village roads in good order without much success, the Board of Trustees have this year divided the village into three districts, and last Monday night awarded contracts to three contractors to keep the roads in order for $1,000 each, making the annual cost to the village $3,000.

W. B. Tibbitts was appointed Street Commissioner at $300 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains TWELVE PAGES. A great feature is a review of John Bigelow's Biography of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, written for The New-York Times by Controller James H. Eckels and Senator David B. Hill. This will be found of extraordinary interest to every student of politics.

It also contains:

SOUND MONEY WILL WIN—Neither Democrats nor Republicans will favor free coinage.

JAPAN YIELDS TO RUSSIA—Permanent possession of the Liao-Tung Peninsula is relinquished.

BEFORE THE FULL BENCH—Reargument before the Supreme Court on the income tax law.

BATTLE OF RAMEN JAGUAS—Severe losses of the Spaniards that were not divulged.

A NATION'S OPPORTUNITY—Controller Eckels points the way to prosperity.

PETS OF JERSEY CATTLE—Annual meeting of the American Club in New-York.

ENGLAND AND THE ALLIES—Germany's reason for uniting in the protest to Japan.

LEFT RUIN IN ITS WAKE—Three hundred homes wrecked by a cyclone in Iowa.

GOV. MORTON CALLS A HALT—He vetoes a little job in the interest of Jacob Worth.

INDICTMENTS MAY FOLLOW—New-Jersey State officials may have to stand trial.

DR. BRIGGS STILL A THORN—His case to come again before the General Assembly.

CHEAP COLONIAL HOMES—How this style of architecture may be used to advantage.

NOW THE CITY'S ARCH—Dedication and transfer of the Washington Memorial.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Extensive Poultry Keeping, by Henry Stewart; Culture of Potatoes in the South; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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MERIT WILL BE THE TEST

Police Commissioners Take the First Step Toward Reorganization.

POLITICAL FAVORITES ARE TREMBLING

Service, Records, and Other Things to be Looked Into—The New Board Will Meet Three Times a Week.

The policemen of New-York are walking around in a dream. They look at the sky and hardly know where they are. Their bewilderment, not to speak of their uneasiness, was increased by what took place at yesterday's meeting of the reorganized Police Board.

The Commissioners held their second meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning at Police Headquarters. The regular session was preceded by a brief conference in the rooom of Commissioner Parker.

President Roosevelt occupied the chair at the head of the table in the board room so long occupied by James J. Martin, the former President of the department. A few mystified policemen peeped timidly in at the board, but did not venture to step inside. Commissioner Andrews and Chief Clerk Kipp "coached" the new Commissioners in the routine of board meetings. There was much whispering of police in the corridors outside.

The first business taken up was a batch of unfinished cases against patrolmen who had been tried by Commissioners Kerwin and Murray. They were referred by the board to the tender mercy of Commissioner Andrews.

It was resolved that the three new Commissioners should attend the next police trials in order to learn the modus operandi from Commissioner Andrews, who is to preside.

The board next resolved to change the trial day from Wednesday to Thursday. Commissioner Parker suggested Saturday, but it was found that that would not do because Saturday is a half holiday. The trials will be held as usual to-day, however.

The board resolved to hold hereafter three regular sessions a week, beginning at 10 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Under the new rule the board, it is expected, will be able to keep up with its work, which has usually been from a week to a month behindhand.

The chief business of the meeting—the thing that will cause cold chills to run up and down the backs of many political favorites under former administrations—was the preliminary steps taken by the board toward adopting a new system of details and promotions. These plans were embodied in a resolution offered by Commissioner Andrews, calling:

First—For a list of all policemen who have served twenty or more years on the force.

Second—For a list of the men who have been doing special duty, with the time spent in that service.

The first result of this resolution, it was said unofficially, would be the abolishment of many police sinecures in the courts.

Capt. Schmittberger wants to go to Carlsbad, Germany, for his health. He put in an application yesterday for twenty days extra leave of absence, but his application was laid over.

Detective Sergeant James H. Riley and Detective Thomas W. Mulray put in applications for retirement on pension, having served twenty years. Their applications were also laid over.

The hopes of a number of patrolmen who have been expecting to be promoted to be Roundsmen were also held in abeyance. When the subject came up at the meeting, Commissioner Andrews stated that no promotions from patrolmen to Roundsmen would be considered at present, for the reason that changes were to be made in the method of making promotions.

Capt. Haughey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was granted twenty days' regular vacation.

The following probationary policemen were appointed regular patrolmen: Henry P. McCabe, James Hart, Daniel Moriarty, John D. O'Connor, Andrew J. Tiernan, James P. Casey, Edward J. Burke, Daniel A. Hart, and Richard L. Jackson. George Wagner and John W. Donovan were continued temporarily as

THE LAW AS TO BUCHANAN

Attorney General Hancock Makes a Suggestion.

A TELEGRAM TO MR. FELLOWS

He Is Advised to Take the Murderer Into Court Again—A Reference to Section 503, Criminal Code.

ALBANY, May 7.—Gov. Morton to-day referred the question of the execution of Dr. Buchanan to the Attorney General for a decision, in view of the legal difficulties which have arisen. The Governor took this action after receiving a telegram from District Attorney Fellows, asking what was to be done in the matter.

District Attorney Fellows telegraphed as follows:

Let me state the situation in the Buchanan case, as I understand it. A court of competent jurisdiction here fixed a week within which the convict should be executed. The Warden of the prison fixed Wednesday of that week as the precise date on which that order should be carried into effect. The Governor extended the time by two weeks, as was his Constitutional right. That period is limited to Wednesday, 8th inst., at midnight.

If Buchanan is executed before the expiration of that period, it will be with full authority of law.

There is no appeal pending and no stay. A Federal Judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New-York refused to entertain an application for a writ of habeas corpus. No order for an appeal has been granted, and the Supreme Court of the United States has distinctly held that such action as was taken by the District Judge is not appealable. That opinion you have.

If Buchanan's fate depends upon action of the United States courts, he can never be executed, since they distinctly declare that they have nothing to act upon.

My opinion is that the Warden should be instructed to carry out the law, and if another respite is necessary to enable him to do so, it would be well to grant it.

If no respite is granted, and the convict is not executed on the date fixed by the Governor, it will necessitate a resentence.

Attorney General Hancock telegraphed District Attorney Fellows as follows:

Gov. Morton declines to interfere. If Buchanan's attorneys have neglected to perfect the appeal, as the case is not appealable, the matter had better be disposed of by bringing him before the court, in accordance with Section 503 of the Code of Criminal procedure.

Section 503 of the Code of Criminal Procedure reads as follows:

Whenever for any reason other than insanity or pregnancy, a defendant, sentenced to the punishment of death, has not been executed pursuant to the sentence at the time specified thereby, and the sentence or judgment inflicting the punishment stands in full force, the Court of Appeals, or a Judge thereof, or the Supreme Court, or a Justice thereof, upon application by the Attorney General, or of the District Attorney of the county where the conviction was had, must make an order directed to the agent of the State, or the officer in whose custody said defendant may be, commanding him to bring the convict before the Court of Appeals, or the General Term of the Supreme Court in the department, or the term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the county where the conviction was had. If the defendant be at large, a warrant may be issued by the Court of Appeals or a Judge thereof, or the Supreme Court or a Justice thereof, directing any Sheriff or other officer to bring the defendant before the Court of Appeals, or the Supreme Court, at a general term thereof, or before a term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in that county.

In the case of ex parte Ferris 85 New-York 262, 32 Howe, 411, it was held that "when judgment of death has not been executed pursuant to sentence, the Supreme Court having the convict brought before them may issue their warrant to the Sheriff to do execution upon the sentence at a time therein fixed."

PARDON ASKED FOR A MURDERER

Persons Interested in Charles Giblin Talk with the Governor.

ALBANY, May 7.—Two women living in New-York City who do not care to have their names appear in print made a plea to Gov. Morton to-day for the pardon of Charles Giblin, serving a life term in State prison for murder.

Giblin was condemned to die in 1889, but Gov. Hill appointed a commission which heard important new evidence, and on it his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Giblin went into a bakery in New-York City and made some purchases, offering a $5 bill in payment. A dispute arose as to the genuineness of the bill, and the baker and members of his family set upon Giblin and were pounding him, when he shot the baker's wife with a pistol. Giblin alleged he acted in self defense.

Out of consideration for Giblin's family and because of the prisoner's physical condition, an application was made to the Governor two or three years ago for his pardon. A number of well-known persons in New-York were then interested in his behalf.

Mrs. Giblin recently died, leaving two little children practically without a parent.

The application put in in Giblin's behalf to-day was supported by a letter from the prison physician tending to show that the man had consumption and was not likely to live very long. It was also stated that Judge Barrett, who sentenced him, and District Attorney Fellows were in favor of giving the prisoner his freedom.

Gov. Morton took the papers and will consider the case soon.

This application for Giblin's pardon is made in behalf of a branch of the King's Daughters, some of the members of which have for the last few years given substantial aid to the convicted man's wife and children.

Beware of the Beef Tongue.

From The Medical Record.

Dr. C. W. Stiles of the Agricultural Department, Washington, has written an article on "The Rarity of Tenia Solium in America." Dr. Stiles describes the different kinds of tenia. The tongue of the beef is a favorite place for these parasites to collect, and those who are fond of beef tongue sandwiches run considerable risk.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, fair in southern, showers in northern portion, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, with showers, probably thunder storms, cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable. MASSACHUSETTS, fair in eastern, showers in western portion, cooler in western portion, southerly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, increasing cloudiness, with showers in the afternoon, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, threatening weather and probably thunder storms, cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, generally fair, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, except showers in the interior, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, except showers in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, easterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except showers in the interior, warmer in northern portion, southerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, except showers in eastern portion, warmer, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, unsettled weather, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, variable winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer in western portion, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, unsettled weather, with showers, warmer, southwesterly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, except showers in eastern portion in the early morning, warmer, southeasterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, generally fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, variable winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds.

The weather conditions have remained unchanged since Monday night. The pressure is high in the Atlantic States and on the Pacific coast. A storm of considerable energy appears to be developing north of Montana. The barometer has fallen slightly in New-England and in the Rocky Mountain Slope, and it has risen on the Northern Pacific coast. The temperature has risen in New-England and generally west of the Mississippi River. It has fallen in the lake regions and Upper St. Lawrence Valley. Local rains have occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley the Atlantic, and East Gulf States. Unsettled weather will continue in the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States. The temperature will fall in New-England, and rise in the central valleys and on the Rocky Mountain Slope. The following heavy rains (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Waynesborough, Miss., 1.60; Covington, Tenn., 2.00; Anfite City, La., 2.00; Guinesville, Ga., 2.80; Spartansburg, S. C., 1.70.

RAPID-TRANSIT BOARD MEETS

Discusses the Report to the Common Council, Makes Out Bills, and Considers Vault Restrictions.

The Governor having signed the bill that the counsel to the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners drew in its interest, the Commissioners held a meeting yesterday to begin proceedings under the law as amended.

It will be recalled that the law, which was published in The New-York Times at the time it was drawn, gives the Commissioners an additional $5,000,000, and materially simplifies the proceedings under which they will make applications for consents and procure property by condemnation proceedings.

President Orr presided at the meeting, and Commissioners Low, Inman, Steinway, Starin, and Claflin were in attendance, as were also Secretary L. L. Delafield and Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons. Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch were absent.

Messrs. Shepard and Boardman of counsel to the Board appeared with a draft resel to the board appeared with a draft remade to the Common Council.

Charles T. Harvey, who has a claim against the former Rapid-Transit Commission, appeared before the present board and asked that it take action to assist him in collecting it from an unexpended fund with which the former commission was supplied to use for experiments. It was thought inexpedient to take any action on the matter at present, and Mr. Harvey will be compelled to wait until the board makes an application to the Legislature to have the fund transferred to it.

The proposed report to the Common Council was presented by Mr. Shepard. The board considered it for nearly three hours, and laid it over until the next meeting.

Commissioner Starin offered a resolution that the Common Council be requested to rescind the ordinances under which vaults in Broadway, between Vesey Street and Thirty-fourth Street, are permitted to be constructed, and to take such other proceedings as may be proper to prevent the further granting of such permits. A copy of the resolution will be at once sent to the Board of Aldermen.

Commissioner Claflin moved that a requisition on the City Treasury be made for $17,701.19 for general expenses of the board for April, May, and June.

A joint bill for $5,130.43 was presented by Tracy, Boardman & Platt and Parsons, Shepard & Ogden for fees and expenses for the first quarter of 1895. From this it appears that the fees for counsel will be $20,000 a year. The bill was ordered to be paid.

On motion of Commissioner Low the meeting adjourned until to-morrow, when it is expected that the board's report will be completed.

A LIBERTY BELL GIVEN TO THE CITY

It Is a Model Made from the Overflow of the World's Fair Bell.

William R. Stewart yesterday turned over to Mayor Strong, for the city, a small model of the Columbian Liberty Bell. It was made from the overflow of the metal from which the larger bell, which was sent to the World's Fair, was cast.

With the bell was a long letter from William O. McDowell of Newark, who was Chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee. This letter tells of the making of the bells, and also about the famous gavel that was used at the Washington Arch celebration Saturday. Mr. McDowell's letter concludes as follows:

"In this bell are coins with the image and superscription of Caesar that were in circulation in Jerusalem when the Saviour was on earth; part of the old Liberty Bell; filings from the bells that took up the sound of the ringing for liberty that memorable Fourth of July, 1776; the key from the door at the end of the Bridge of Sighs, from Venice; a 'widow's mite,' dug up from a pool of Siloam; pennies from innumerable children, liberty lovers into whose hands will come the care and protection of the principles for which Washington stood; a part of the Statue of Liberty, cut out that the electric torch might be seen through the bronze torch that was originally planned; thimbles that sewed the garments of soldiers of the American Revolution—these and some 22,000 other contributions of historical metal having to do with the story of liberty."

To Honor Vicar General Farley.

Seventy-five priests of the Archdiocese of New-York met yesterday morning at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette Place, to prepare for the silver jubilee of Vicar Gen. Monsignor John M. Farley, that is, for the twenty-fifth anniversary of his admission to the priesthood. The proceedings were private. The Very Rev. Dean McKenna presided.

After an interchange of opinions on the subject, it was resolved to present a testimonial with appropriate resolutions. A committee was appointed to carry out the purpose of the meeting. It is composed of the Very Rev. Dean McKenna, the Very Rev. Dean Penny, and the Rev. Charles Colton.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL

A Defense of Its Accommodations and a Denial of Charges Against It.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Having read the letter in your paper of May 1 referring to the mismanagement of the Long Island College Hospital, and particularly attacking the nursing department, I take the liberty of offering a reply to the same.

Having been connected with this hospital for two years, I cannot allow such gross calumnies of an institution which is my Alma Mater to pass without contradiction.

The writer of the letter mentioned above states that there is only one bathroom on the second floor of the hospital. On this floor there is an average of twenty-five patients and there are three bathrooms. Dressings and soiled linens are never put in them. When the dressings are being done, a separate basin is at hand to receive them, they are immediately transferred to a waste pail kept specially for that purpose, and as soon as the operation of "doing dressings" is completed this waste pail is taken by an orderly to the engine room and the contents are burned. The basins are then washed, disinfected, and put in a closet with the other appliances used for surgical dressings.

Again, the writer's friend objected to taking a bath in the hospital bathtub. That only goes to show the want of knowledge among a certain class of people regarding the cleansing properties of an antiseptic, for after each time a bathtub has been used it is scrubbed by a woman who has charge of the bathroom, (under the supervision of the senior nurse,) then rinsed with a solution of carbolic acid.

The food also was unsatisfactory to our fastidious friend. All I can say is, that in our experience we have found that patients who were used to the coarsest and commonest food in their homes are those who complain and find fault with the hospital diet. There is a monotony about all institute diet; even if it is the fat of the land, one grows tired of it; but this is unavoidable in a large institution where system must be maintained. I have been in other hospitals and have heard criticisms on the food by different persons connected with them, and that of the Long Island College Hospital compares favorably with any.

The private rooms and wards of the Long Island College Hospital are spotlessly clean. The floors are swept and washed every day, and if necessary oftener. It is sufficient proof of the cleanliness of all the surroundings to see the immaculate uniforms of the nurses, who administer to the sick. The order and system maintained in the Long Island College Hospital are proverbial, are a wonder to many, and a credit to the Superintendent of the training school.

The majority of the patients pay nothing for the care and treatment they receive, but only the Superintendent knows who pays and who does not, and all receive the same kind attentions. Such a misfortune as a nurse neglecting till an order is unknown at the Long Island College Hospital, and patients on milk diet get eight ounces every two or three hours night and day, according to the physician's order. I know that there are thankless patients who grumble and find fault with the treatment they have received, but every hospital has had experiences with such people, for they are always to be found. The law of compensation, however, can here be applied, for I have known and can give the addresses of those who have been patients in the Long Island College Hospital who have said that they did not before know that it was possible to make an illness so comfortable, and if they ever again needed medical treatment they would certainly return again to the Long Island College Hospital.

The statement that filthy and loathsome diseases, typhoid fever, &c., are mixed up in the wards with others less severe is true so far only as regards typhoid, which, as every one knows who is at all instructed in such matters, is not contagious, and that there is absolutely no danger so long as proper precautions are observed. Typhoid is not to my knowledge ever separated in any hospital in this country from other medical cases. It is difficult to comprehend just what the writer means by filthy and loathsome diseases—such do not come under the province of the nurse—unless he means suppurating surgical cases. These, of course, are not found in a medical ward, but are treated separately in what are called surgical wards.

I am glad to be able by the statement of plain and simple facts—which many can affirm—to refute the statements made in the New-York Times of May 1. Respectfully yours, A. D.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady would like to procure place with a family that is going to the country for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen between 12 and 4 o'clock Tuesday at 41 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family giving up housekeeping wishes to obtain a situation for an excellent chambermaid, and to assist in waiting; no objection to the country. Present employer's, 30 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; private family; country preferred; would like to go to Manchester, Vt. M. D., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; would wait on lady of fashion; best city reference. 322 East 53d st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl (17) to assist with chamberwork and plain sewing. L. R., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; best city references. Frey, 426 West 36th St., third floor, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; good reference; leaves on account of family going to Europe. 119 West 60th St., Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; to do chamberwork and sewing; will wait on lady or grown children if required; first-class city reference. Dormer, 460 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By good chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with children or waiting; best city reference. M. H., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young woman to go to country; in a small private family; best city reference. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing to go to the country. 147 West 39th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl in private family; city or country; city reference. 131 West 19th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—In a private family, to go to the country for the Summer months. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 18 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, chamberwork and assist waiting; city reference. 432 West 48th St.; ring Baxter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman, Protestant; has lived in first families; has highest reference. 105 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent woman in private family; city reference. B. C., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; will be at liberty after the 15th. Can be seen at present employer's, 839 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl, 17, to assist with chamberwork and to do plain sewing. L. R., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; best references. A. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. E. D., Box 238 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English person; would assist at waiting; best city reference. 137 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private American family. 212 West 59th St., last employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in nice private family; country; reference. 206 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Will assist in fine washing; five years' good city reference. M. O., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid; in private family that makes herself generally useful; city or country. L. F., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family. 158 West 31st St.; ring bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—In private family; good reference. 65 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl; city references. 157 East 27th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced in French, English, and American cooking; can serve large dinner and luncheon parties; by day or permanent; just disengaged; good city reference. E. S., 909 6th Av., 2d flat.

COOK.—A family giving up housekeeping wishes to obtain a situation for a thoroughly competent cook in all branches; no objection to the country; three years' reference from present employer. 30 West 32d St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a German couple; wife good German and American cook and baker; man as butler or house teacher of violin or language; city or country; reference. Mrs. Joyce, 55 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

COOK.—By a thorough cook, understanding her business in all branches; city or country; wages, $30; best city reference. C. G., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—Cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework, in small family; good personal reference; city or country. M. D., 213 East 25th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; in private family; good baker; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St., second bell.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman in small private family; understands her business; wages, $25; city or country; city reference. M. R., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable German woman; competent to take entire charge; where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young woman, as competent cook in private family; long and satisfactory city references; country preferred. 986 6th Av., in laundry.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class in all branches; private family; year and a half best city references; last employer can be seen; city or country. M. J., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; get up dinner parties; make all kinds of preserves; best reference. 426 West 53d St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; French; in private family; understands every branch of cooking; dinner parties a specialty; first-class reference. M., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. D., 129 West 33d St., top floor, front.

COOK.—By Scotch woman; competent cook and laundress, or general work; with family going to country; city reference. 239 West 27th St., top floor.

COOK—BUTLER and VALET.—Man and wife to take charge of bachelor's apartments; wife good cook; man butler and valet. F. H. H., 34 West 18th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking; can get up luncheon and dinner parties; first-class references. 456 4th Av.; ring twice.

COOK and VALET.—French; for one or two gentlemen, or small family; city or country; references. Charles Lelem, care Mr. Jewell, 38 West 9th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best city references. C. K., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; wages, $30; city references. M. T., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; private family; do coarse washing if required; personal city reference; wages, $20. S. C., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; best city reference; city or country. 306 West 41st St., Room 1. A. K.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city reference; employer can be seen. 805 6th Av.; ring three times.

COOK and BAKER.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; understands her business; private family; best city reference. L. T., 240 East 79th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By a first-class cook and waitress; best references; no objection to country. Call 676 9th Av.; second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. 185 East 85th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; four years' city reference. 421 West 47th St.

COOK.—By responsible woman as good plain cook; will assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 125 West 24th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best reference. 426 West 48th St., Morey's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent cook and plain laundress, with first-class reference; city or country. 241 East 59th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman; good baker; economical; small private family; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook by day or week; first-class reference. 158 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook, with best city reference, in private family. 855 3d Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress; excellent baker; city or country; best city reference. 289 West 37th St. A. K.

COOK.—First-class; French; in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 258 West 29th St., third floor.

COOK.—In private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly. Present employer's, 44 West 19th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook and laundress; good baker; two years' reference from last place. 170 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook who understands all kinds of baking, soups, meats, and desserts. E., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German Protestant; in first-class family. 988 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class; best city reference. E. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined, educated American young lady as companion or nursery governess; highest references. Mrs. G. D., 290 North Fulton Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady wishes to recommend a thoroughly honest American woman for work by the day; cleaning, plain washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Call, Wednesday, between 11 and 4, at 200 West 55th St., apartment No. 1.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by day; good laundress; housecleaning. Mrs. Finn, 211 West 67th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Go out by day; out of the leading house, pretty dainty gowns; good fitter and trimmer; for the right families; postal not answered; best reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 126th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced cutter and fitter on ladies' and misses' street and evening costumes, capes and waists; reference; $2 per day. Ennis, 38 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day, or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodelling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 392 Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—To young children; English and German; understands kindergarten. Call, from 10 to 12, 38 West 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, competent North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten, in first-class family; best references. G. Lang, 170 East 78th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable North German girl, (Protestant,) as housekeeper in a good family; best references. 211 East 10th St.; basement.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable woman wishes the care of a private house for the Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, 76 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework; good competent worker; has no objection to go short distance in the country. 220 East 29th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in small family. Present employer's, 154 West 83d St., Tuesday, before 9 A. M., or from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman, for housework; good cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; personal references. 212 East 44th St., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Norwegian girl to do general housework. 124 7th St., first floor, Long Island City.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl as general housekeeper in a flat. Can be seen at 49 West 57th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; first-class city references. Address, by letter, Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing; thoroughly understands duties of maid, or would assist with light household duties; best city references. Maid, care of Brown, 572 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 207 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German, as maid to lady or growing children; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; good city reference. R. R., Times Agency, 59 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swedish; experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; good traveler; excellent city reference from last employer. 150 East 49th St. Mrs. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; first-class seamstress, dressmaker; good hairdresser; no objection to travel; city or country; best reference. Jeanne, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference; four years in last place. Call after 10 A. M., at 151 West 22d St.; ring Julio's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young American girl; willing to assist with children and make herself generally useful; city or country. C. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisienne; dressmaker; good packer; obliging; like to travel; best city reference. M. V., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisian; understands dressmaking; city reference. Parisian, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent dressmaker; good hairdresser; excellent packer; would leave city. 241 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant young woman; capable; good references. Mrs. Faulkner, 705 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; best city references. E. T., 224 West 38d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; competent in all her duties; good dressmaker. M. A., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or MAID COMPANION to invalid lady. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent maid and seamstress, with good knowledge of dressmaking, (no hairdresser,) with lady; no objection to light duties; best city reference. To be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock, 37 Hotel San Remo, 75th St., 8th Av.

MAID.—By a French maid, perfect in her profession, experienced in traveling, to accompany family to Europe; excellent references from best New-York families. Address by letter to O. P., care Mme. Roberts, 301 West 123d St.

MAID.—By a respectable young person; competent maid, with grown children; excellent seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; first-class personal city reference. D. M., care Reilly, 207 East 48th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to travel; thoroughly understands care of ladies' wardrobe; good hairdresser; would assist with other light work; references. K. R., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French girl; willing to do light chamberwork; no children; country or traveling; best city references. S. J., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—By experienced person; speaks French and German; good traveler; would give service for passage to Europe; not seasick; best city reference. M. N., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent French girl as maid or nurse for grown children; is good seamstress and hairdresser; good city reference. Française, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; light chamberwork; five years' best reference from present employer. C., 11 University Place.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or grown children; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; does not object to country; city reference. S. A., 254 8th Av.

MAID.—By competent French girl, as lady's maid or for grown-up children; good seamstress; personal reference. Parisienne, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German Protestant girl; willing to do light chamberwork; in American family; best city reference. E. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Protestant as maid and seamstress; hairdresser, cutter, and fitter; best of city reference. 51 West 12th St.

MAID.—By respectable North German girl as maid for grown children and assist with chamberwork, or chamberwork and plain sewing; best reference. Present employer's, 40 West 76th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork in American family; city or country; good city reference. M. S., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a small private family; personal city references; four years with last employer. A. J., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find place for competent laundress; for June 1; will assist with chamberwork or cleaning; neat, honest, and industrious. 19 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; with first-class reference; in a private family, where no other work is required; city or country. C. P., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two young women, who have worked together; best city reference; city or country. K. B., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; would take a family's washing for the Summer by the month or dozen; can do all kinds of fine work; reference. Care janitor, 547 East 136th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; by respectable young woman in private family; country preferred; good reference; lady can be seen. M. E., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, where a second laundress is kept; first-class city reference from last employer. J. G., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best of city reference. 804 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; six and four years' reference from last employers. M. C., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 404 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl; first-class laundress; competent; willing to go in country; city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by the day in private family; highly recommended. Olnor's bell, 106 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family. Call, from 9 to 11, at 35 East 63d St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city references; would go to country. 988 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, as first-class laundress, in private family; would like to go in country; city reference. 305 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in city or country; has good reference. 53 Clete Place North, top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best of city reference; city or country. A. F., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Can be seen at 49 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By girl as laundress or chambermaid; present employer's, 311 West 74th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By competent woman as nurse to grown children or seamstress and chambermaid; two years' city reference. 7 West 49th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent and experienced child's nurse; child about two years; neat sewer; first-class reference from last employer; no objection to country; nine years' reference. R. W., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent person to take care of infant or growing child and sew; or would assist with other work; willing and obliging; best of reference. D. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an American as nurse to grown children; can teach English branches if required; three years' best city reference. 136 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk; full charge; highest city references. M. J. C., Box 377 Times Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to children; no objections to chamberwork; first-class references. 148 East 97th St., care Mrs. Mitchell, ground floor.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk; full charge; highest city references. M. J. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young American girl to child over three years; six years' reference from last place. Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347, ladies' entrance.

NURSE.—By French Protestant; competent; for growing children, or maid for young lady; good sewer; good city reference. Care of Mrs. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By experienced German person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take full charge of young children; best references; neat sewer. M. S., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant young woman for baby or growing children; is good seamstress; the best of references. 562 Lexington Av., McLaughlin's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced French Protestant person; competent to take charge of growing children or baby; good sewer; city reference. D., 208 West 33d St. Petit.

NURSE.—For invalid; by Protestant woman; would travel; best city reference. F. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French girl, just arrived, for taking care of children. Burlington, 344 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced nurse for infant or grown children; good sewer; best city reference. Hynes's bell, 308 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl to growing children; six years' best city reference. Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347; ladies' entrance.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and help with light work. L. Brown, 177 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By a Parisienne to growing children; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Parisienne, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Honest Frenchwoman to take care of children or to be lady's companion; references. Mrs. Pfiall, 100 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse; city references; city or country. 133 West 60th St.; ring Duane's bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and sewing. Seamstress, 1096 3d Av.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse for one child only. M. Herbster, 353 3d Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A family giving up housekeeping wishes to obtain a situation for a competent seamstress and maid; will assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country. Present employer's, 30 West 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable North German girl as seamstress and light chamberwork; also, experienced dressmaker; good references. 211 East 10th St.; basement.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires place for a young girl, who is an excellent seamstress; can assist as nurse or chambermaid. 147 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; French Protestant woman; willing to do other duties; best city references. Call, at present employer's, 20 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking and family sewing; by week or month. C. M. A., Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; capable of taking butler's place; five years' best city references; present employer can be seen. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 346 West 52d St., first floor; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure position for a most competent waitress, whom she can recommend in every respect. Call present employer's, 323 West 75th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; private family; would assist with a little chamberwork; best city references. 231 West 16th St., Bradley's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; several years' reference

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Prices Unsettled.

INCREASE IN THE EXPORT DEMAND

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Steady—Cotton Easy—Coffee Quiet.

The grain trading was at very irregular prices, as influenced by the Western markets, while the latest business was at an advance, owing to rumors of a large export demand for spot wheat, and on the statement of the world's supply, which shows a large decrease. Provisions were dull, but very steady. Cotton was quiet and a shade lower. Coffee ruled steady, with only a moderate trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	66½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32½@	32¾
Corn, No. 2 steamer	37½@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.85 @	$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	6.80 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4½
Cheese, State full cream, new	7½@	..
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10¼@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.00 @	..
Lead	3.05 @	3.07½

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at ¼@½c advance, on foreign buying, firmer West, and local covering; declined ¾@1c on weaker cables, unfavorable crop news from Kansas, and local liquidation; advanced 1@1⅜c on firmer late cables and on Bradstreet's report of 4,283,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies, 465,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 548,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe, and a total visible supply decreased 4,104,000 bushels, with rumors of a large export trade and free local covering. The close was firm, at ½c advance, with a fair business....Spot was firm at ½c advance, with a fair export demand. Sales rumored of 192,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms; 66,000 bushels do at 2c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 68½c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat; 75c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 75c, afloat. Clearances hence, 94,980 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 153,866 bushels....Receipts, 36,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 356,632 bushels; in the interior, 240,790 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and firm at 1¼c advance on manipulation West, higher cables, light receipts, and following wheat. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,540,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was scarce and firmer, with trading slow. Sales, 20,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels steamer mixed, for export, at 36½c, free on board, and 4,000 bushels steamer mixed to the trade at May price, elevator....Receipts, 133,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 190,231 bushels; in the interior, 125,878 bushels....Clearances hence, 80,109 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 189,176 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and ¼@⅜c higher, with corn, and firmer Western market. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 351,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was stronger and more active....Sales, 118,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36⅜@37c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 32½@32¾c for 70,000 bushels; No. 3, 31¾c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; track mixed, 32½@33¼c; track white, 37@41c for 33,000 bushels....Receipts, 351,600 bushels; exports, 415 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	630,000	65½@66½	66½
June		@	67⅛
July	5,235,000	66¼@67⅝	67⅝
August	1,020,000	66⅝@67¾	67⅝
September	1,170,000	66⅞@68	67⅞
December	1,230,000	69⅛@70¼	70⅛
Total	9,285,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	15,000	54⅝@55⅞	55⅜
July	320,000	54⅝@55⅞	55⅜
September	60,000	54⅝@55⅞	55⅜
Total	395,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	175,000	32⅜@32¾	32¾
June	25,000	32½@32¾	32¾
July	125,000	32½@33⅛	33⅛
No. 2 white—			
May	....	@..	36¼
June	75,000	36 @36¼	36¼
Total	400,000		

FLOUR—The trade was steadier late in the day, with the advance in wheat, but business was light. Sales, 17,000 bbls, including of City Mills 4,100 bbls patents, 5,850 bbls clear, 1,500 bbls extra, and 525 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,000 bbls fancy clear at $3.35, 150 bbls Winter, fine, in sacks, at $2.30; 150 bbls patents at $3.85, 2,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.90@$4.10, 1,300 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10@$3.25, and 250 bbls No. 2 Spring on private terms.

Arrivals, 14,451 bbls and 27,452 sacks; exports, 4,457 bbls and 10,328 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 45,540 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	....@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.75
No. 1	2.85@ 2.95
Clears	3.15@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.45
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.55
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00
City patents	....@ 4.40
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@....	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@....
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.40

RYE FLOUR—Firm, with a light demand; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.60; white do, $2.80; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—More active and firmer. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c. MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Light demand and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; cornmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The market for clover is steady and unchanged, with a fair jobbing business. Quoted at 10½c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Continued demand was noted from Germany for yellow and white; for the former of the better grades, approaching butter quality, with firm prices paid, or 27½c for strictly prime, and 28c for choice quality, while white was at 30@31c. For England, there was demand at 26c for good off grade, while 26½c was the market, with the soap trade offering the latter price, and other export markets bidding 26¼c. There were further sales for export of 500 bbls, strictly prime yellow, at 27¼c; 1,000 bbls choice do at 28c; 1,250 bbls white at 30c. Choice crude would bring 24c, possibly 24½c; a lot of 76 bbls off-grade crude was sold at 22c. There were 5 tanks crude, in bulk, in Georgia, sold to come here at 19½c. COCOANUT OIL is in light demand and unchanged; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand and firm; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate jobbing demand at 22c. There were 5 tanks at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand and at easy prices; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—Oil closed at $1.50, the only quotation here to-day. At Oil City oil opened at $1.50 bid; highest, $1.54½; lowest, $1.45 bid; closed, $1.54½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were under light manipulation only, and, although at times through the day rather easy figures prevailed, yet the close shows steadiness and essentially the line of prices noted at the latest of Monday. The export movements on fresh demands continued moderate, and speculation was without much animation. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 23,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was about steady and under a trifle more attention. Cash closed at $6.80; there was a sale of 250 tcs, on private terms, rumored at $6.82½. City steam was irregular; sales of 50 tcs at 6c; and 75 tcs at $6.10@$6.12½. Options —No sales; May closed at $6.80 asked; July closed at $6.95 asked. Refined was slow; Continent quoted at $7.10; South American at $7.55. Compound lard was quiet; quoted at 5.12½@5.37½c. At the West, May was at 6.47½@6.50c; closing at 6.50c, nominal; July at 6.60@6.65c, closing at 6.65c; September at 6.75@6.80c, closing at 6.80c asked.

PORK—There was a moderate demand at easier prices. Sales of 200 bbls mess and family mess. The West was off 12½@17½c, but closed steady at Monday night's figures; May closed at $11.80, nominal; July at $11.77½@$11.95, closing at $11.95; September at $12@$12.15, closing at $12.15. Prices here are: For mess, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON—Was down on the short-rib dealings at the West 10 points, but reacted 5@7½ points, with a slight improvement to the trading. July was at 6@6.07½c, closing at 6.07½c; September at 6.15@6.22½c, closing at 6.20@6.22½c.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there were slightly increased demands at easier prices; sales of 32 boxes clear bellies at 6¾c; 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 11-lb average, at 6½c, and rumored 25,000 lb do, 12-lb average, at 6½c. City-pickled shoulders, 5½c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6½c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 7¾c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅞c; fresh shoulders, 5¼c.

BEEF—Was at firm prices, on moderate demands. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city, extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS—Were held up well, although under only light attention from buyers. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at steady prices, on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 45,046 head; same time last year, 43,806 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4.25@$4.70; left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,355 head; opened steady; closed weak; $4.10@$4.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,471 head; lower; $4.20@$4.60. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $4.30@$4.55. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.50@$4.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,230 head; $4.40@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; $4.30@$4.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers', $4.50@$4.70. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $4.60@$4.80. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6⅜c for 160 lb, 6⅜c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6½c for pigs.

LIVE-HOGS—There were further sales of city to the extent of 125 hhds, at 4⅝c, and there was at the close but little left from this week's offerings, with a fairly steady temper at the price of country. Sales of 75,000 lb at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine trading dull, with 8¾c asked, although it was probable that if 8¼c had been bid for a large lot it would have found sellers. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8⅝@8¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and closed at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, with Europe buying early, and local longs realizing. Havre was steady at ½f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@½ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¼c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales: 300 mats interior Padang, to arrive, 26½c; 1,000 bags Cajamania; 1,000 bags Maracaibo; 3,200 bags Central American, and 250 bags Bucaramauga, on private terms, with 3,000 bags Maracaibo shipped to Europe....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 1,000 bags at 14.55c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 500 bags at 14.40c, 1,000 bags at 14.35c; June, 750 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.20c, 250 bags at 14.15c, 500 bags at 14.10c; July, 500 bags at 14.65c, 1,500 bags at 14.60c; September, 750 bags at 14.55c, 1,000 bags at 14.50c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.60c, 1,500 bags at 14.55c; December, 3,250 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.40c; March, 500 bags at 14.35c; total, 13,500 bags. Exchange—50 points paid to exchange 750 bags May for July; total for day, 16,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Last Year.
January	14.25@14.35	....@....
February	14.20@14.30	....@....
March	14.20@14.25	....@....
April	....@....	....@....
May	14.20@14.25	15.30@15.40
June	14.05@14.10	15.30@15.40
July	14.50@14.55	15.20@15.30
August	14.45@14.50	14.95@15.00
September	14.45@14.50	14.85@14.70
October	14.45@14.55	14.30@14.40
November	14.35@14.45	14.00@14.10
December	14.35@14.45	13.90@14.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	225,892
Arrivals	....
Total	225,892
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	12,017
Total stock in New-York to-day	213,875
Total stock in Baltimore	16,383
Arrivals	....
Total	16,383
Deliveries yesterday	163—16,220
Total stock in New-Orleans	26,572
Arrivals	....
Total	26,572
Deliveries yesterday	324—26,248
Total stock in other ports	....
	42,468
Total stock in United States	256,343
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 6	124,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 6	21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 6	92,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 30	22,000
Total	259,000
	515,343
Same time 1894	424,723

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Padang	21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18½@19	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts were dull and easy at 2@4 points decline, with only a local scalping trade, and Liverpool partly ½ point up. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 440 bales to spinners, and 1,000 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
	—Extremes.—			
May	6.60@6.61	6.63	6.62	700
June	6.51@6.52	6.55	6.51	7,600
July	6.56@6.58	6.61	6.55	4,700
August	6.62@	6.66	6.61	43,700
September	6.65@6.67	6.69	6.64	2,600
October	6.70@6.71	6.75	6.68	15,600
November	6.74@6.76	6.77	6.73	800
December	6.80@6.81	6.83	6.78	2,900
January	6.85@6.86	6.89	6.84	2,600
February	6.90@6.92	6.94	6.94	400
March	6.95@6.97	..	..	....
Total				86,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 10.	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	972	2184	1067	..	..	..
New-Orleans	2295	3610	4061	..	..	..
Mobile	53	98	38	..	..	..
Savannah	237	423	662	..	..	..
Charleston	80	60	20	..	..	..
Wilmington	7	16	6	..	..	..
Norfolk	199	338	223	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	1052	..	..	..
New-York	350	531	1774	..	..	..
Boston	1926	1010	1345	..	..	..
Philadelphia	482	443	149	..	..	..
West Point	..	200	885	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6551	8863	10382	..	..	..
This day last week	9447	9360	17108	6199	5880	7390
This day last year	4856	3609	4368	3694	2417	3081

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Jobbing demand has been fair, with full prices obtained for fine goods.

N. Orleans, centr'f'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Demand is well distributed, and prices rule firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3½@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5½@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Demand continues good for raw, with prices firmer. Sales, 22,300 bags centrifugals, 95° test, at 2 7-16c, cost and freight. Refined advanced ¼c and in good demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ @3
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @2¾
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16	Powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Coarse powdered	4¾	Granulated	4 7-16@4¾
Cutloaf	5 1-16	Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¾	Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Fine granulated	4 7-16	Extra fine granulated	4 9-16
Cubes	4 11-16	XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16	Diamond A	4 7-16
Confectioners' A	4 5-16	Columbia A	4 3-16
Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅛	Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅛
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16	Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16	No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16	No. 9	3 18-16@4
No. 10	3⅝ @3 15-16	No. 11	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 12	3 9-16@3⅝	No. 13 (net)	3⅝ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market is held about steady at the recent decline, but stock still lacks keeping qualities, and holders are meeting the demand promptly.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	16½@17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	14½@15½
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	12½@13½
Welsh tubs, extra	16 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	14½@15½
Welsh tubs, seconds	12½@13½
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery firsts	12 @13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8 @10
Dairy, finest	11 @12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @..
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8 @13
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @14
Factory	7 @ 8

CHEESE—There is a continued quiet trade, with receipts running fair and the feeling is weak, particularly for the under grades.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼@..
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7½@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6½@ 7¼
State full cream, common to fair	4 @ 6
State full cream, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State full cream, small, fair to good	5 @ 6½
State light skims, Central N. Y., choice	5½@ 6
State light skims, Cent. N.Y., com. to f'r	2 @ 5
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4½@ 5
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@ 2
State full skims	1 @ 1¼

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, fancy	10½@11
State full cream, prime to choice	9 @10
State full cream, common to good	8 @9½
State part skims	1½@ 5½

EGGS—Fancy stock is about steady, as the proportion in the receipts is small. Demand generally is very moderate.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@13¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13 @13¼
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11½@12½
Duck	13 @17
Goose	25 @..
Western, culls, 30 doz. case	3.25@3.60

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples have been light and prices tending slightly in sellers' favor on the best grades. Strawberries have arrived more freely and show some decline, but desirable lots are meeting a fair demand and still bring pretty good prices. Orders for pineapples to ship now, and heavy receipts are looked for soon. We quote: Apples—Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.75; do, Roxbury russet, per bbl, $3@$4.25; do, golden russet, $2.50@$4; do, inferior, $2@$2.50. Strawberries—Norfolk, per quart, 10@18c; do, North Carolina, 10@20c; do, Charleston, 15@28c; do, Florida, 10@18c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 7,068 pkgs; exports, 3,119 pkgs. Holders of evaporated apples have shaded prices down to meet the views of exporters, and some business has been done in prime to choice fruit, mainly at 6¼@6½c. The demand on that basis is now very limited, and it looks as if 6c would have to be accepted to do much business. High, choice, and fancy grades are very slow and weak. Only a few sun-dried apples here, and very little call for them. Chops would sell if they were to be had. Cores and skins slow. Scarcely any inquiry for small fruits, and prices are a little lower and weak. A fair quantity of California fruit is moving, but remaining stocks are quite liberal, and holders are pushing sales; buyers for fair size lots secure liberal concessions. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7¼@7¾c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6⅝c; do, common to good, 5½@6c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 30c; cherries, do, 20c; blackberries, 4½@5c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Supplies were too heavy to permit of any recovery in price last week, and trade dragged along slowly. Only seven loads here yesterday and to-day, and with advices of lighter receipts for the balance of the week, all kinds of weighing stock are higher and firm. Ducks and geese still very slow and unimproved. Pigeons dull. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 60c@$1; fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1; pigeons, 25@40c.

DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,574 pkgs. Dressed fowls cleaned up pretty closely late last week; closing sales were generally at 9½@10c, and receivers have endeavored to sustain choice lots at the outside figure this week also. But the trade has been dull and sales are difficult except at some concession. The high cost of stock at primary points has induced some shippers to order their consignments into the freezers, but the quantity freely offered has been beyond the wants of the regular trade, and while fancy goods still reach 10c, to a limited extent speculative buyers have secured very good stock at 9½@9¾c, and some lots in opening short of ice have fallen to 9c or less. Long Island Spring ducks above steady. Philadelphia poultry generally nrm. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, per lb, 10@13c; fowls, 9@10c; old cocks, 6½c; ducks, Western, old, 8@12c; geese, 5@8c; ducks, Long Island Spring, 25@28c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 30@40c; do, Long Island, 30@35c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$3.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus in fully supply and weak. Cabbages more plentiful and easier. Lettuce quiet. Choice peas inquired for. Squash and beans dull, unless choice. Fine tomatoes scarce.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.50@$1.75
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	75@ 1.25
Asparagus, culls, per dozen bunches	25@ 50
Beets, Florida, per crate	2.00@ 3.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ 2.50
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl-crate	4.00@ 5.00
Cabbage, Ch'n, per bbl-crate	3.00@ 4.50
Celery, N. O., per dozen roots	25@ 75
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	1.50@ 3.00
Kale, L. I., per bbl	50@ 75
Lettuce, N. O., per bbl	1.00@ 3.00
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 1.25
Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket	30@ 50
Lettuce, Ch'n, per basket	40@ 60
Lettuce, Florida, per basket	50@ 75
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.15@ 1.25
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb bag	1.50@ 1.75
Peas, Charleston, per basket	1.00@ 2.00
Peas, Savannah, per basket	25@ 75
Peas, Savannah, per crate	25@ 50
Radishes, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 2.00
Spinach, Long Island, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Squash, Florida, white, per crate	25@ 50
Squash, Florida, yellow, per crate	25@ 75
String beans, Fla., green, per crate	25@ 1.00
String beans, Fla., wax, per crate	50@ 1.50
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	85@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	2.00@ 5.00
Tomatoes, Key West, per carrier	2.00@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Key West, per bushel crate	1.50@ 3.00
Tomatoes, Key West, per small crate	50@ 75

POTATOES.

Florida, prime, per bbl	4.00@ 5.00
Bermuda, prime, per bbl	5.00@ 6.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	3.00@ 4.00
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.75@ 2.00
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.12
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Maine, Rose, per sack	2.00@ 2.10
Canada, per 180 lo	2.00@ 2.12
Nova Scotia, per 180-lb sack	2.00@ 2.25
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	....
Sweets, Vine, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.00@ 3.50
Sweets, other So. Jersey, double-heads	2.00@ 2.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks afloat are worth $5.75@$5.87½ per 1,000; Hoboken hard, $5.25@$5.75; up-river hard, $5.25@$5.62½; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.50; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton, dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth, 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.85@$2; Belgian, per Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.55....Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85c; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Round wood laths are worth $1.80@$1.85 per 1,000; slab laths, $2@$2.10....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—The feeling is easier, with export demand light and the local business small.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	22 @24
Bavarian, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	23 @26
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—The late advance is well sustained, while the general demand is good, and stocks light.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@25	15 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	15 @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	15 @..
California, selected	22@25	14 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	15 @14½
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @14
Bogota, selected	21@24	13 @14
Central America, selected	20@22	13 @14
Payta, selected	23@25	11 @11½
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	9 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	13½@..
La Guayra

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Market Broadening and Stocks Still Moving Upward.

SPECULATION LED BY THE RAILWAYS

Grangers, Morgans, and International Specialties Notably Strong—Foreign Buying of Bonds—Industrials Quiet But Firm.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The movement presaging a return of stock values to their normal level continued to-day and made fair progress. It is worthy of note, too, that the industrials did not predominate the market. The chief activity and strength were in the Grangers, the Morgans, and some of the low and medium priced specialties. The volume of business was larger than on any other day since the turn in the tide became perceptible.

London was a buyer throughout the session, and at advancing prices. The operations were not confined to stocks, but extended to the bond market, where the transactions were very heavy, the total being over $3,500,000. Government bonds were also in active demand, the new 4s being quoted at 121¼@121¾, the highest figures since they were placed on the market. There were no sales on the Exchange, but a good business was done over bankers' counters. Further weakness in the foreign exchange market reflected the continued purchasing of securities by foreign investors.

Commission houses reported improving business, orders by wire being numerous and local investment demand excellent. Important houses which sold a fortnight ago, realizing profits on stocks acquired during the low prices prevailing in the past year, were liberal buyers to-day, having apparently abandoned the hope of repurchasing on a lower level. These are the people who have been talking reaction, but no reaction has come. They now see steadily improving business throughout the country, growing bank clearings, increasing railway earnings, and promise of highly satisfactory crops.

To-day's advances were universal, and in many instances were pronounced. Burlington gained 2, Rock Island 1⅝, St. Paul 1, and Northwestern ¾. Chesapeake and Ohio was particularly active and strong, and, although it did not hold all its early advance, it closed with a net gain of 1¼ points. Omaha, on relatively large business, was 1¼ higher at the close. Louisville and Nashville was bought largely on London orders, and finished at 58½, its top price, and a net gain of 1⅛. Missouri Pacific moved up ⅞, and Kansas and Texas preferred gained the same fraction. The buying of the latter was based on the excellent showing of earnings published this morning in The Times. Other low-priced specialties which made gains were New-England, Ontario and Western, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Wabash preferred, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Pacific Mail. The latter stock advanced 1⅝ points on the final adjustment of its difficulties with the Panama Railway Company. The coal stocks were not active, but they moved in sympathy with the rest of the market.

In the industrials Sugar moved between 114⅜ and 115⅝, closing at 115⅝. The demand for the refined product is so large that a further advance in price was made to-day. Other leaders of the group were only moderately active, but were firm. Western Union developed considerable activity, and sold up to 90½, closing at 90⅜, a net gain of ⅞. The final prices were, as a rule, the highest of the day, and sentiment was most cheerful.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in better demand, particularly from stock commission houses. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper increased somewhat in supply, and the demand was moderate. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months' commission house acceptances and four months' single names of choice character, 4½@5 for six months' single names, and 5½ for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $125,075,419, and the balances were $7,390,851. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $510,-642.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull, with a very light inquiry. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—par. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67⅛c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$31,857,733
Imports for the same period	15,895,382
Net exports	$15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,495,660
Net exports to date, 1892	17,013,214

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	157⅜
Broadway	238
Butchers & Drovers'	148
Central National	117
Chase National	500
Chatham	345
Chemical	4100
City	440
Citizens'	135
Commerce	182½
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	280
East River	130
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2500
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	112
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	400
German-American	112
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	310
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	500
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	160
Lincoln National	615
Manhattan	185
Market & Fulton	214
Mechanics'	182
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	160
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	112
Metropolitan	2½
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	110
Nassau	150
New-York	225
New-York County	540
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	118
Nineteenth Ward	110
National Bank of North America	135
Oriental	200
Pacific	175
Park	275
Phenix	110
Republic	150
Seaboard National	168
Second National	300
Shoe & Leather	90
Southern National	140
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	180
West Side	280
Western National	111

Seventy-five shares of Mechanics' sold at 185.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147	147	147	147	142	147	10
Alton & Terre Haute	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½	44½	100
American Cotton Oil	20	20	28½	28½	28¼	28¾	809
American Cotton Oil pf	77½	77½	77	77	76½	77½	470
American Express	114	114	114	114	113	116	100
*American Sugar Refining	115¼	115⅝	114⅝	115⅝	115½	115⅝	48,239
*American Sugar Refining pf	99¾	99¾	100½	99½	99½	99¾	624
American Tel. & Cable Co	93½	93½	93½	93½	93	..	35
*American Tobacco	104	104¼	104	104⅛	104	104¼	2,650
American Tobacco pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	108	110	15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	4,549
Baltimore & Ohio	58	58	58	58	57½	58	570
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf., new	11	11¼	11	11¼	11	11½	200
*Bay State Gas	20	20	20	20	20	21½	200
Canada Southern	53	53⅜	53	53	53	53¼	775
Canadian Pacific	53	53	53	53	52¼	53	197
Central Pacific	18	18¼	18	18¼	18¼	18¾	430
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	21	19½	20¾	20¾	21	24,632
Chicago Gas	73⅞	74⅜	73½	73⅝	73⅝	74	9,080
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	51	54½	51	54½	54	55	1,000
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	97½	98½	150
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅝	98⅝	97⅝	98⅝	98¼	98½	10,040
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77	78⅝	77	78⅝	78½	78⅝	28,904
C., C., C. & St. Louis	42½	44⅛	42½	44	44	44⅛	6,045
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	80	80	80	80	90	88	240
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	64⅞	65⅝	64¾	65½	65½	65⅝	26,895
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	67⅞	69½	67⅝	69	69	69½	10,120
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼	7	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27½	120
Consolidated Gas Company	142	143½	142	143½	142¾	143¾	1,571
Delaware & Hudson	129¾	130½	129⅝	130½	130¼	130⅜	2,402
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	160½	161	500
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44½	45	44½	44⅞	44⅞	45	680
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½	8	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	19	19⅜	19	19¼	19½	19¾	8,707
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	96¼	97¼	20
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	54½	55	54½	55	55	55½	481
Flint & Père Marquette	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16½	16½	17	100
Flint & Père Marquette pf	41½	42⅛	41½	42½	42½	43	870
General Electric	34¼	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	34⅜	34½	9,883
Great Northern pf	107	107	107	107	108	..	20
Illinois Central	93	93¼	93	93½	93	94	414
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	23	23	23	23	22½	23¼	100
Iowa Central	8¾	9	8¾	9	9	9¼	1,510
Iowa Central pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29	30	125
Lake Erie & Western	20½	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	2,500
Lake Erie & Western pf	77	77½	77	77½	77¼	77½	365
Lake Shore	144	144	144	144	143⅝	144¼	600
*Long Island Traction	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	500
Louisville & Nashville	57½	58½	57⅝	58½	58¼	58⅝	3,962
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	8¼	8½	300
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28⅞	28⅞	27½	28⅝	28	28¼	1,200
Manhattan Consolidated	118¾	119⅛	118¾	119¼	119	119½	3,007
*Metropolitan Traction	92	92	92	92	..	..	50
Mexican Central	13	13	13	13	12⅞	13¼	100
Mexican National certs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¾	200
Mexican National construction	10	10	10	10	..	..	100
Michigan Central	99	99¾	99	99¾	99¾	100	400
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	32¾	33½	32¾	33½	33	33¾	600
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	56	57	56	57	56½	57	250
Minnesota Iron	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	50	52	100
Missouri Pacific	27½	28	27¾	28	27¾	28¾	6,685
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32	32¾	32	32¾	32¾	33	4,947
Mobile & Ohio	19	19½	19	19½	19½	20	400
*National Lead Company	34¾	35½	34½	35¾	35	35¼	4,347
*National Lead Company pf	88½	89¼	88½	89¾	89¼	90	997
New-Jersey Central	96⅜	96⅞	95⅝	96¾	96¾	96⅞	3,310
New-York Central	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅝	99⅝	99½	1,108
New-York & New-England	41½	42¾	41½	42	41¾	42	6,168
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	15	15½	15	15½	15¼	15⅝	550
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	69	69	69	69	68	73	300
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	29¾	30¼	29½	30	30	30½	450
New-York, L. E. & Western	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	265
New-York, Sus. & Western	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	710
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37¾	37¾	36¾	37⅝	37¼	37¾	1,870
Norfolk & Western pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	17	18	110
North America	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½	1,850
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	300
Northern Pacific pf	22½	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22	22¼	3,227
Ontario & Western	17⅝	18½	17½	18¼	18¼	18⅝	10,785
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	23¾	24⅞	22½	24⅝	24¼	25	725
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	200
Pacific Mail	24⅝	26½	24½	26⅛	26⅛	26¾	8,230
Peoria & Eastern	4½	5	4½	5	5	5¼	550
Philadelphia & Reading	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	11,140
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	29	29	29	28	29½	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	18½	20⅜	18½	20⅛	20½	20⅜	2,536
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	49	51½	49	51½	51¼	52	1,553
Pullman Palace Car Co	175	175	175	175	174	176	300
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	113	114	15
St. Louis Southwestern	6½	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜	6⅝	920
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	13	1,050
St. Joe & Grand Island	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1	3	100
St. Paul & Omaha	35⅞	37	35⅞	37	36⅞	37	7,180
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	110	110	110½	112	150
Southern Pacific	19¾	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½	1,310
Southern Railway	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14¾	5,941
Southern Railway pf	40⅜	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	40⅜	40½	7,677
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23½	24½	23½	24	23½	24	3,725
Texas Pacific	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	2,115
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	9	8½	9	8½	9½	700
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2	10
Union Pacific	14½	15⅝	14½	15⅝	15⅝	15½	2,079
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	6½	1,420
United States Cordage	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	7	495
United States Cordage pf	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11¼	10½	960
United States Cordage gtd	17½	17½	17	17	16⅞	17½	845
United States Express	37	38	37	38	35	40	31
United States Rubber	41¾	42	40¾	41⅞	41½	41⅞	5,010
United States Rubber pf	95	95	95	95	94½	95	110
*United States Leather	21½	22⅞	20½	21⅝	21¼	22	8,195
*United States Leather pf	91¼	92¾	91¼	92	91¼	91⅝	4,285
Wabash	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	2,240
Wabash pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17½	17⅞	4,925
*Western Union Beef	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10½	11	400
Western Union Telegraph	89½	90½	89⅝	90⅜	90¼	90¼	16,701
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	13⅞	12	13¼	13¼	13⅜	10,760
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43½	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43¾	44	650
Wisconsin Central	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾	6	210

Total sales 374,220

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

Con. California & Virginia	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100

Bonds.

Alabama Cent 1st 5,000	112½	East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s 2,000	85⅞	Nor Pac 1st Reg 10,000	116¾
Am. Cot. Oil Co 8s 5,000	112	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 5,000	105	N Y N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 4,000	140
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 1,000	40½	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1,000	90¼	Nor Pac 3d, Coup 1,000	67½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 15,000	72⅜	Equit G L Co of N Y 5s 10,000	111½	Nor Pac Col Tr Notes 9,000	84
7,000b3	72⅜	Ft W & D C 1st 1,000	71	4,000	84½
24,000	73	7,000	72	5,000	84
500	72⅜	4,000s3	72	Nor Pac & Mon 1st 10,000	39¾
10,000	73	2,000	72¼	Nor Pac Cons 5s 1,000	37
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A		3,000	72⅜	5,000	37¼
82,000	22¾	1,000c	72⅜	15,000	37⅝
46,000	22⅞	Gal Har & S An Mex & Pac 1st 5s		7,000	37⅞
15,000	23	5,000	90⅝	5,000	38
14,000	22⅞	9,000	90¾	29,000	38
500	22½	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 2,000	110	25,000s20F	38
45,000	22⅞	Georgia So & F 1st 10,000	80	10,000	38¼
6,000	23	Han & St Jo Cons 4,000	116	10,000	38
5,000	22⅞	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 8,000	107	6,000	38¼
1,000	23	Int & Gt N 2d Mtg 15,000	101½	11,000	38
27,000	23¼	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000	88	25,000s20F	38
5,000s3	23¼	2,000	88½	Trust Receipts 5,000c	37
Austin & N W 1st 3,000	84	Kan Pac 6s, 1895 4,000	105½	25,000b3	37
7,000	84¼	19,000	105⅞	8,000	37
5,000	84½	Kan Pac 1st Cons 5,000	71½	3,000	37⅜
5,000	84¼	10,000	71¾	8,000	37½
Balt & O S W 1st Inc, Ser B 3,000	22¼	Keokuk & D M 1st 4,000	99	40,000	38
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 2,000	111	Knox & Ohio 1st 2,000	114	Nor Pac of Cal 5s 10,000	92½
4,000	111¼	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000	94¼	5,000	92¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000	99½	16,000	94½	Ohio Southern 1st 10,000	91
Brooklyn Elev 2d 5,000	72½	20,000	95	5,000	91½
5,000	73¼	34,000	96	2,000	92
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000	110¼	L Erie & W 2d 5s 5,000	101½	Ohio So G M 4s 1,000	45
Canada So 2d 1,000	103⅞	Lehigh V of N Y 1st 10,000	102	2,000	45¼
9,000	103½	Lehigh & W-B M 5s 1,000	85	2,000	45½
Cent of N J Gen 5s 2,000	113½	Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s 6,000	40	Ore Imp Co Con 5s 8,000	44½
Cent Pac 6s, 1895 1,000	101½	Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 5,000	80¼	5,000	44
Ches & O Con 5s 9,000	100⅜	Lo, N A & Chi 1st 2,000	112	1,000	44½
6,000	107	Lo, N A & Chi G M 15,000	73	2,000	44½
2,000	107¼	3,000	72⅞	1,000	44¼
5,000	107	13,000	72½	10,000	44
Ches & O Gen 4½s 25,000	77½	5,000	73	4,000b15	44½
10,000	78	Manhat Ry Con 4s 5,000	100⅛	22,000	45
5,000	77½	Met Elev 1st 5,000	120½	1,000	45½
15,000	78	2,000	121	15,000	46½
14,000	78¼	Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000	71	Ore R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s 1,000	56
5,000	78½	4,000	71¼	Ore Short Line 6s 1,000	93½
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 5,000	93½	8,000	71½	Trust Co Certs 10,000	93
Chi, Bur & Q Cons 7s 6,000	120¾	Mich Cent Cons 7s 11,000	117⅛	Ore S L & U N Con 15,000	47⅜
1,000	120½	7,000	117⅜	5,000	47
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000	101¼	Mil, L S & W 1st Mich Div 4,000	128	15,000	47⅜
Chi & E Ill Cons 5,000	123½	Mil & N 1st, 1913 Consolidated 10,000	119	4,000	47½
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 2,000	98½	Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Dav Div 6,000	107⅞	2,000	47¼
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 5,000	101	Minn & St L 1st 7s 10,000	139¾	1,000	47½
Chi & Mil 1st 10,000	110¼	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000	85¾	10,000	47¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 10,000	47¼	3,000	85¾	Ore S L & Utah N Collat Trust 5s 5,000	25½
10,000	47	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 9,000	59	Pac of Mo 2d Ext 2,000	104½
8,000	46⅞	12,000	58⅝	Peo & Eastern Inc 2,000	18½
Chi & Northwestern 30-Yr Deb 5s 1,000	108¾	7,000	59	2,000	19
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000	102⅝	Colorado Midland 1st 5,000	75	15,000	20
15,000	103	5,000	75¼	10,000	21
2,000	103¼	5,000	75⅝	20,000	21½
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 6,000	91	2,000	75¼	Peoples G & C of Chi 1st Cons 6s 2,000	91
21,000b3	91	8,000	75½	Phil & Reading 3d Pf Inc 80,000	32½
5,000	91	Colorado Midland 4s 5,000	27⅞	5,000	32⅝
C, St P, M & O Cons 13,000	127	15,000	28	5,000	32½
Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s 37,000	89¾	10,000	27¾	10,000	32¾
50,000	90	10,000	28	4,000	32⅜
Colorado Midland 1st 5,000	75	7,000	28¼	10,000	32½
5,000	75¼	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 8,000	80¾	10,000b3	32
5,000	75⅝	2,000	80¼	20,000	32
2,000	75¼	2,000	80¾	15,000	32¼
8,000	75½	Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	87½	2d Pf Inc 1,000	18¼
Colorado Midland 4s 5,000	27⅞	Mobile & Ohio New 4,000	120	30,000	18¾
15,000	28	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000	65¼	3d Pf Inc 10,000	14
10,000	27¾	6,000	65¾	Phil & R 3d, Coup 5,000	16½
10,000	28¼	Morris & E Con Gtd 7,000	141¾	Phil & R Defd Inc 17,000	3⅞
25,000	28½	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000	101¼	10,000	4
7,000	28¾	5,000	101⅝	P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B 3,000	107½
10,000	28	N Y, Ont & W Con 6s 1,000	102	Rio Grande W 1st 20,000	72⅜
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000	93	Lehigh & W-B M 5s 1,000	85	3,000	72⅝
3,000	92⅞	Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s 6,000	40	Phil & R Gen 4s 2,000	76⅝
Col, H V & T G M 6s 5,000	97	Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 5,000	80¼	Trust Co Certs 5,000	68¼
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 17,000	85⅝	Lo, N A & Chi 1st 2,000	112	15,000	68½
Dul & Iron R 1st 2,000	98	Lo, N A & Chi G M 15,000	73	Rich & Dan 6s 1,000	119¼
Elizabeth, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	97¼	3,000	72⅞	St Jo & Grand I 1st 7,000	58
		13,000	72½	Trust Co Certs 4,000	57
		5,000	73	5,000	57¼
		Manhat Ry Con 4s 5,000	100⅛	10,000	57½
		Met Elev 1st 5,000	120½	25,000	58
		2,000	121	5,000	58¼
		Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000	71	25,000	58½
		4,000	71¼	5,000	58¾
		8,000	71½	4,000	59
		Mich Cent Cons 7s 11,000	117⅛	St L & San Fr 2d Class B 1,000	115
		7,000	117⅜	St L & S F G M 6s 1,500	108½
		Mil, L S & W 1st Mich Div 4,000	128	St L & S F G M 5s 4,000	94¼
		Mil & N 1st, 1913 Consolidated 10,000	119	St L & S F Con 4s 2,000	50¼
		Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Dav Div 6,000	107⅛	St L S W 1st 3,000	71½
		Minn & St L 1st 7s 10,000	139¾	St L S W 2d Inc 2,500	28⅞
		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000	85¾	16,000	29
		3,000	85¾	10,000	29¼
		Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 9,000	59	St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s 3,000	118⅞
		12,000	58⅝	San An & Ar P 4s 5,000	62⅝
		7,000	59	5,000	62¾
		Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 8,000	80¾	9,000	62¾
		2,000	80¼	So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	90
		2,000	80¾	So Pac 1st 5s 21,000	91⅞
		Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	87½	2,000	91⅝
		Mobile & Ohio New 4,000	120	3,000	91⅞
		Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000	65¼	2,000	91⅞
		6,000	65¾	1,000	91⅝
		Morris & E Con Gtd 7,000	141¾	Tenn C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st 2,000	86
		N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000	101¼	2,000	87
		5,000	101⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 3,000	90
		N Y, Ont & W Con 6s 1,000	102	18,000	80⅝
		N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s 10,000	90¼	30,000b3	90
		Nor Pac 2d, Coup 20,000	98	22,000	90
		20,000	98¾	14,000	90½
		5,000	97½	6,000b3	90⅜
				1,000	90½
				15,000	90¾
				9,000	90¾
				10,000	90¼
				20,000	90¾
				40,000	90¼
				1,000	90¾
				11,000	90¾
				Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	27⅝
				27,000	27⅞
				25,000	28
				15,000	27⅞
				10,000	28
				5,000	27⅞
				10,000	28
				72,000	28
				5,000	28⅛
				14,000	28¼
				32,000	28
				10,000	28⅛
				40,000	28¼
				Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	68½
				10,000	69
				Union Elev 1st 6s 10,000	98½
				5,000	98¼
				5,000	99½
				Union Pac 6s, 1896 2,000	105
				1,000	104⅞
				Union Pac 1st, 1898 2,000	105¾
				2,000	105¼
				Union Pac 1st, 1899 1,000	105½
				6,000	106
				U P Ext S F 5s 5,000	93¾
				U P Col Tr 4½s Trust Co Certs 35,000	39
				36,000	39½
				U P, Den & Gulf 1st 84,000	38½
				16,000	38⅜
				10,000	38½
				1,000	38⅝
				2,000	38¼
				2,000	38⅜
				14,000	38¾
				31,000	39
				5,000

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

I. & S. WORMSER,

BANKERS, MILLS BUILDING,

ISSUE

Circular Letters of Credit,

Available in all parts of the World.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to draft at sight.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT**, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	880	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1236	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

3	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3005	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3007	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit.
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Nothing in sight to compete with it. The cheapest and safest electric power in the world.

Pennock Electric Light and Power Systems.

KEEP YOUR EYE UPON THE PENNOCK SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Large Electric Light Plants a Specialty.

COST OF PLANTS COMPLETE:

Capacity of Plant. Lights.	Total Cost of Installation.	Cost Per Lamp.	Maintenance of Lamp Per Year, Including Labor.
500	$3,000	$6.00	$3.00
1,000	6,000	6.00	2.00
3,000	9,000	3.00	1.50
5,000	10,000	2.00	1.00

TERMS OF CONTRACT:
One-third in advance. One-third when goods are delivered on ground. Balance in 30 days from the starting of the plant.

TO INVESTORS:
Sell every share of your General Electric, Westinghouse, and other old-fashioned dynamo concerns before you lose every dollar, and invest the proceeds in the Pennock. It will pay 100 for 1. We can produce Electric Light so cheap that no invention or system can compete with us. Our patents and improvements prove this. Address
PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY, 208-209 Carter Building, Boston, Mass.

Valley Railway Company of Ohio.

A majority of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and a considerable number of the Firsts having been deposited with the Committee, notice is hereby given that Bonds may be deposited until May 10th, proximo, after which date they will be received only upon payment of a penalty of $10 per Bond.

Application will be made for the listing upon the New-York Stock Exchange of the Reorganization Receipts for the Consolidated Bonds.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ,
} Committee.

New-York, April 27, 1895.

New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust dated November 1st, 1889, the undersigned, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals for First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company to an amount sufficient to consume $200,000, now in its hands for the purpose of redemption of bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received until twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and should be addressed:

PROPOSALS TO SELL BONDS.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
New-York.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, May 7th, 1895.

WEST. N. Y. & PENN'A R'WAY CO.

TO HOLDERS OF CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.'S RECEIPTS.

The new securities issued under the plan of reconstruction will be ready for delivery on and after **May 9th.** Receipts and schedules of securities due thereon must be left over night for examination.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of New-York.

By GORDON MACDONALD,
2d Vice Pres.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

10 shs. 1st National Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Society Library, (full paid.)
3 shs. Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
6 shs. Central R. R. Company of New Jersey.
$300 United States 4 per cent. Bonds, 1907.
(By order of Administrator.)
$4,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1989, Jan'y, 1924, coups.
$2,000 West Shore R. R. Co. Guar. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
24 shs. Nassau Bank, N. Y.
76 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. American Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Elevator Co. of Toledo, Ohio. (Hypothecated.)
$230,000 Atlanta & Florida R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939, May 1892, coups. (Hyd.)
27 shs. Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
$4,000 Yonkers & Alpine Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913, Nov., 1893, coups. (Hypothecated.)
$10,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Association.
28 shs. Union Natl. Bank, (179 p. c. paid in liq.)
20 shs. Jas. M. O'Donnell & Co. K. Distilling Co.
$1,000 Memphis, El Paso & Pacific R. R. Co. (Texas Div.) Land Grant Scrip.
34 shs. the Paterson & Newark R. R. Co.
$30,000 Lincoln Street Railway Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1897, coups.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Association.
$50,000 Lincoln Street Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1922, July, 1897, coup. The pledgee intends to bid at the sale.
$29,000 Lincoln Street Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1922, July, 1897, coup. The pledgee intends to bid at the sale.
$53,000 Lincoln Street Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1922, July, 1897, coup. The pledgee intends to bid at the sale.
$13,000 Lincoln Street Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1922, July, 1897, coup. The pledgee intends to bid at the sale.
20 shs. American Insurance Co.
50 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pref.
$2,000 United Traction and Electric Co. (Prov. and Pawtucket issue) 5 p. c bonds.
100 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
15 shs. Southern Natl. Bank.
$16,000 The Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Special Trust Loan, 1895, Series A. E.
80 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Corner Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
New-York, April 29, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M. Transfer books will close May 6 and reopen May 15, 1895. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

OFFICE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
Bryant Building, No. 55 Liberty Street, Room 25.
New-York, May 4, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such business as may be brought before them, will be held on THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 30, 1895.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK ARE hereby notified that the annual election of Directors an Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 9.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will be closed at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 7.
46 Cedar St., New-York City, May 7, 1895.

The regular semi-annual DIVIDEND at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum upon the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, has this day been declared, out of the net profits of the company, payable on the first day of June, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, to the holders of record of such Preferred Stock upon the closing of the Preferred Stock Transfer Books. The said books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Monday, the 3d day of June, 1895, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of June next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.
The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after MAY 31st, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., April 30, 1895.
On Friday, May 31st, dividends will be paid to women.
Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.
ROBERT W. SMITH, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, April 25, 1895.

The transfer books of both the Common and Preferred Stock of this Company will be closed from May 8 to May 18, 1895, inclusive.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Secretary.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Chi. & W. M.—			
Mileage	574	574	574
4th week April	$39,756	$33,089	$42,439
Month	138,834	120,119	172,785
Cin., J. & M.—			
Mileage	345	345	345
4th week April	$14,836	$14,075	$16,211
Month April	44,715	57,253	60,153
July 1 to April 30	533,493	532,064	627,373
Col., S. & H.—			
Mileage	272	272	.....
Month April	$66,349	$50,558	.....
Det., L. & N.—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week April	$27,650	$21,621	$25,003
Month	90,201	81,101	100,977
Evans. & Ind.—			
Mileage	156	156	141
4th week April	$6,135	$5,510	$8,254
Month	20,870	20,768	.....
Evans. & T. H.—			
Mileage	165	165	165
4th week April	$26,127	$20,846	$32,522
Month April	88,820	78,923	.....
Illinois Central—			
Mileage	2,888	2,888	2,888
Month April	$1,448,960	$1,347,425	$1,542,998
K. C., P. & G.—			
Mileage	236	236	164
4th week April	$13,892	$9,957	$1,469
Month	45,938	33,351	.....
K. C. Sub. Belt—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week April	$5,882	$4,387	$2,605
Month	16,777	15,224	.....
N. Y. Central—			
Mileage	2,396	2,396	2,396
Month April	3,450,229	3,272,785	3,765,034
Northern Pacific—			
Mileage	4,495	4,495	4,623
4th week April	$427,883	$351,180	.....
Month	1,854,675	1,117,357	1,633,257
From July 1	14,846,041	14,293,119	.....
St. L., A. & T. H.—			
Mileage	239	239	239
4th week April	$30,390	$30,500	$38,310
From July 1	1,144,120	1,222,172	.....
C., O. & S. W. for March—			
Mileage	401	401	398
Gross earnings	$197,205	$161,632	$215,247
Op. expenses	128,405	117,386	133,822
Net earnings	68,800	44,246	81,425
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	539,441	488,516	620,168
Op. expenses	372,047	358,450	401,124
Net earnings	167,394	130,066	219044
C., J. & M. for March—			
Mileage	345	345	345
Gross earnings	$47,129	$53,424	$68,727
Op. expenses	42,387	43,336	48,655
Net earnings	4,741	10,088	20,072
Col. St. Ry. for four months ended April 30—	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$184,024	$164,581	Inc. $19,442
Op. expenses	96,169	83,935	Inc. 12,233
Net earnings	87,855	80,646	Inc. 7,208
Det., L. & N. for March—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	334	334	334
Gross earnings	$97,600	$96,631	$107,076
Op. expenses	77,415	78,849	79,096
Net earnings	20,185	17,782	27,980
Charges	20,804	20,845	20,241
Deficit	9,619	12,063	1,739
Jan. 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	$260,846	$247,304	$287,369
Op. expenses	222,927	231,424	242,531
Net earnings	37,919	15,780	44,838
Charges	80,976	89,775	78,880
Deficit	52,055	73,993	34,042
Great Northern for April (approximated)—			
Mileage	4,327	4,327	4,327
Manitoba, leased lines	$843,221	$491,275	$1,018,274
Eastern Railway of Minnesota	67,721	61,332	57,031
Montana Central	130,391	52,605	98,352
Total	1,041,333	605,512	1,018,274
July 1 to April 30—			
Manitoba leased lines	11,316,083	10,295,454	.....
Eastern Railway of Minnesota	1,242,803	1,102,304	.....
Montana Central	1,301,982	948,176	.....
Total	18,860,868	12,345,934	.....
Illinois Central for March—			
Mileage	2,888	2,888	2,888
Gross earnings	$1,588,284	$1,489,847	$1,667,131
Op. exc. taxes	1,051,355	1,067,355	1,163,983
Net earnings	536,699	422,492	503,148
For nine months ending March 31—			
Gross earnings	14,435,750	16,544,832	14,860,280
Op. ex. & taxes	10,083,089	11,161,177	10,785,122
Net earnings	4,352,661	5,383,665	4,075,158
Mexican National for March—			
Mileage	1,218	1,218	1,218
Gross earnings	$390,585	$365,545	$402,964
Operating ex	294,446	291,876	284,572
Net earnings	96,139	73,669	168,392
Jan. 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	1,076,190	1,031,543	1,149,790
Operating ex	839,392	749,565	733,851
Net earnings	236,798	291,978	415,939
N. Y. C. and leased lines for the quarter ended March 31.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	2,396	2,396	2,096
Gross earnings	$9,855,818	$9,722,854	$10,706,980
Op. expenses	6,815,976	6,276,392	7,325,359
Ex. to earnings	69.30	64.55	68.42
Net earnings	3,019,842	3,446,461	3,381,501
First charges	2,647,477	2,527,462	2,556,116
Profit	372,364	918,999	825,385
Dividend	954,283	1,174,701	1,117,851
Deficit	581,918	255,702	292,469
For nine months ended March 31:			
Gross earnings	31,994,868	33,762,618	34,972,740
Op. expenses	21,309,693	22,593,812	24,041,484
Ex. to earnings	66.60	66.92	68.74
Net earnings	10,685,175	11,168,801	10,931,306
First charges	7,905,092	7,741,080	7,520,242
Profit	2,780,083	3,427,720	3,411,064
Dividend	3,339,990	3,410,408	3,358,561
Deficit	559,907	*17,312	*57,504

*Surplus.

General balance sheet March 30, 1895:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$157,739,068.79
Special equipment account	4,806,464.31
New shops and yard at Depew	552,465.11
Stock and bonds of other companies	9,806,811.80
Advances for construction of other lines, real estate, &c	5,616,222.24
Due by agents and others	4,938,794.18
Supplies on hand	2,696,635.55
Cash on hand	757,186.41
New-York and Harlem Railroad construction account	1,320,390.90
West Shore Railroad construction account	219,562.77
Park Avenue improvement and new bridge over Harlem River	1,070,608.54
Rome, Watertown and Odgensburg Railroad equipment, under lease	361,969.79
Taxes, &c., paid on proportion chargeable for nine months	468,688.28
Total	$190,353,866.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$95,428,800.00
Funded debt	67,977,333.33
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	107,000.00
Securities acquired from lesser companies	2,814,150.00
Past due bonds	4,790.00
Interest and rentals accrued	2,613,947.49
Unclaimed interest	13,429.10
Unclaimed dividends	34,073.78
Dividend payable April 15, 1895	954,283.00
Due for wages and supplies	2,846,834.00
Due other roads, &c	4,936,394.54
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad construction account	259,670.84
Carthage and Adirondack Railway construction account	61,684.48
Profit and loss—excess of assets over liabilities	12,301,976.11
Total	$190,353,866.67

West. N. Y. & Penn. for March—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	643	643	669
Gross earnings	$261,800	$257,200	$320,007
Op. expenses	212,706	156,212	111,886
Net earnings	49,094	100,988	108,161

The decrease in net, for the month of March, 1895, is largely accounted for by the settlement of old claims charged off in that month, the last of the receivership, and by a much heavier expenditure for maintenance of equipment than in 1894.

For nine months—			
Gross earnings	2,477,284	2,358,495	2,772,508
Op. expenses	1,720,687	1,706,962	1,863,736
Net earnings	756,577	651,533	908,862
Quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	676,511	662,958	854,458
Op. expenses	552,450	479,532	621,083
Net	124,061	183,426	233,375
Other income	24,584	2,334	767
Total	148,645	*185,760	234,142
Charged on	358,849	318,116	313,402
Deficit	210,204	132,356	79,261
Cash on hand	130,705	.....	.....

Central Cross Town Railroad of New-York for quarter ended March 31: Gross earnings, $123,486; operating expenses, $92,159; net earnings, $31,307; other income, $1,050; total, $32,357; charges, $23,970; surplus, $8,387. General balance sheet shows cash on hand, $22,891, and a profit and loss surplus of $11,076.

Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut statement for the March 31 quarter: Gross earnings, $36,078; operating expenses, $32,308; other income, $31; fixed charges, $6,049; deficit, $2,248; cash on hand, $21,896; profit and loss, surplus, $123,642.

Bismarck's Noun for Cigar.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Kaiser prefers ancient German for his menus to modern French; he does not, however, go as far as Bismarck, who once proposed to de-baptize the Gallic word "cigar" and christen it Rauchwurst. Smoke sausage—not bad for the Fatherland.

TYPHOID GERMS IN MILK

Dr. Prudden Makes a Formal Report as to a Dairy in Stamford.

INFECTION CAME FROM WELL WATER

First Cause Found of the Loss of Many Lives--Stricter System of Inspection Much Needed in Cities.

The final proofs of the existence of typhoid germs in the well water of a dairyman, near Stamford, Conn., were given by Dr. T. M. Prudden of this city, who made the bacteriological examination in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fifty-ninth Street.

The dairyman washed his milk cans with the contaminated water, the typhoid germs by this means infected the milk, a typhoid epidemic of great violence broke out in Stamford, and many lives were lost in consequence.

Dr. Prudden said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that he had made the examination of some samples of milk and of water submitted to him by Dr. Hexamer of Connecticut. He had found typhoid germs in both of them, and had sent his report on the subject to Dr. Hexamer, who, alone, had the right to make it public.

It was learned from a bacteriologist who occupies a place in New-York City similar to Dr. Prudden's that without a stricter and more thorough system of inspection there will be a constantly increasing danger of typhoid outbreaks in cities as the population grows more dense in them.

"We shall never be without this danger hanging over our heads," said this authority, "until every resident in our cities understands clearly the value of cleanliness in the preparation of all kinds of food, particularly milk.

"The germs of typhoid find a particularly congenial home in milk, and a single one of them left to propagate its kind will soon develop millions of others. The typhoid bacteria are hard to kill, and will stand an ice-cold temperature with perfect comfort. The heat of boiling water will kill them, but it is wholly unnecessary to resort to this measure.

"We should have a system of strict medical inspection all over this State and in every State where milk is produced for fresh consumption in large cities. Bacteriological examinations are not absolutely necessary in the first instance, though they may be useful.

"The main thing is to keep a close watch on the dairy farmer and all those whom he employs, noting the least outbreak of sickness among them, and isolating the person affected if there is the slightest probability that the disease will turn out to be typhoid.

"One of the worst things about typhoid is that its onset is less dramatic than that of typhus, cholera, or most of the other contagious diseases. Thus, a person may have had it for days without arousing suspicion as to its true character, and during this time the infective dejecta may lie upon clothes or percolate through the soil into neighboring wells, or get on the hands of the milkers in quantities so infinitesimally small that they will not be perceived.

"By one or other of these channels some of the typhoid germs will finally reach the milk, where they will increase and multiply with enormous rapidity. Then the milk is distributed, and those who are liable to the disease will catch the infection. The germs will now have new starting points in each of the persons affected, and thus the epidemic will spread until the local Health Board has to use all its energies to check it.

"There should be more co-operation between all our health authorities—municipal, State, and national. It is to the interest of the whole community, and of every part of it, to stamp out disease at the place of its origin.

"This can be done only by ceaseless vigilance. If our local Health Department finds that typhoid fever or tuberculosis has reached the city through its daily milk supply, the dairyman who has the cows or the vendor who distributes the milk should be found as soon as possible.

"Then, step by step, the disease should be traced backward to its source, and the cause, which is always dirt or uncleanliness in some form, should be laid bare. If the local health authority is remiss about setting the matter right, as sometimes happens, the State Board of Health should have power to step in and act in the most drastic and thorough manner.

"I am glad to say that the farmers themselves are beginning to appreciate the benefit of inspection of their cows, employes, and also of their herds. They were very slow and conservative about it for a long time, chiefly owing, I think, to the length of the red tape which kept them from getting their money in the case of compulsory slaughter of their cattle by the authorities.

"The people who live in the cities, however, have yet a great deal to learn. The denser the population, the greater the danger of infective disease, because of the greater complexity of distribution of food and the increased chances of the propagation of morbid germs.

"If we desire a larger measure of comfort from living in cities, we must pay high for it in the cost of increased inspection of whatever we eat or drink. In like manner, the concentration due to the economy of wholesale production, such as one large dairy herd instead of several small ones, makes it necessary to inspect our food factories at least as closely as we do those other factories used in turning out industrial products."

HIS LEFT EYE BLOWN OUT

Louis Weigand Was Too Slow in Performing His Dangerous Stage Work.

Louis Weigand, twenty-eight years old, a stage hand at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, had his left eye blown out on Monday night during the performance of "Captain Paul." Weigand had charge of all the powder used during the third act in a series of cannonading scenes. The battle action is supposed to take place on the deck of the Ranger, the flagship of Paul Jones. The shells which burst upon its deck are supposed to have come from its rival, the Iris. It was Weigand's duty when the shells were dropped from the roof ninety feet above, to release the remnants, clearing the way for those which followed. The explosion of the shells was caused by means of a leaden plate, which lay at the foot of a line on which the shells were strung.

After the premature explosion of one of the cartridges on Monday night, Weigand attempted to clear the drop line, but before he accomplished his task a second shell dropped down the line and exploded in his face. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he was refused admittance, and later to the Eye and Ear Hospital at Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, where his injured eye was dressed. He is now at his home, 102 Greenwich Avenue. The doctors say he will never recover his eyesight. Weigand has had charge of the thirteen pounds of powder used nightly in "Captain Paul" since its opening in Boston and during its runs in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and this city.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Trenton, N. J., May 7.—The one hundred and eleventh session of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of the Diocese of New-Jersey is being held in this city. Bishop Scarborough is presiding, with the Rev. E. K. Smith of Lambertville as Secretary. The matters being considered are of a routine nature.

Chicago, May 7.—Harry Featherstone, the leader of the gang of robbers which entered the Merchants' Exchange Bank, at South Chicago, Dec. 29, 1890, and who was sentenced to ten years in Joliet, was pardoned on April 11 by Gov. Altgeld. The fact of the pardon has been kept quiet.

Montreal, May 7.—The Rev. William Hall, Principal of the French Methodist Institute at Côte St. Antoine, committed suicide this morning by shooting. He was generally depressed owing to ill health. He had been in the Methodist ministry for thirty years.

Boston, May 7.—Medric Lamoris of Montague, Mass., a brick manufacturer, was found dead in bed at Brosseau's Hotel this morning, having been suffocated by gas. He had undoubtedly blown out the gas, unmindful of the consequences.

Baltimore, May 7.—John Watson Keenan, a retired oyster packer, shot and killed himself late last night. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., fifty years ago.

Lebanon, Penn., May 7.—Charles Garrett, a wife murderer, was hanged in the county jail this morning.

ORDINANCES POORLY COMPILED

T. F. GILROY, JR., AND R. L. WENSLEY CONDEMNED BY ALDERMEN.

The Law Committee Says Clerks Could Have Done Work for Which They Received $5,100.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen reported to the board at its meeting yesterday that the compilation of the city ordinances by Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., and Robert L. Wensley was poorly done; that, in its opinion, they had received too much compensation for work that clerks might have done, and that the ordinances should be properly revised at once. The report read:

"Your committee finds that in pursuance to a resolution passed by the last Board of Aldermen, ordering a compilation of all the ordinances of the city, the Counsel to the Corporation retained special counsel, namely, Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., and Robert L. Wensley, and that on or about the 4th day of December, 1894, said Messrs. Wensley and Gilroy, Jr., sent back to the Counsel to the Corporation the compilation prepared by them, and that on the 29th day of January, 1895, the Counsel to the Corporation submitted such compilation to this board, and the same was submitted to the Committee on Law Department, with instructions to examine the same and make such report in the premises as they deemed proper.

"Your committee find that the work done by such special counsel, as employed by the Counsel to the Corporation, was of a simple clerical nature, and consisted merely in omitting from their compilation such ordinances as had been repealed and were obsolete, and submitting such as they found to be in force on the 31st day of January; that for such services, which might properly have been rendered by a subordinate in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, or an under clerk of this board, said Messrs. Wensley and Gilroy, Jr., received at various intervals sums aggregating $5,100; that such compilation is entirely without annotations or any references to statutes or decisions applicable to such ordinances."

The Committee on Law Department then proceeded in its report to tear apart the work done by Messrs. Wensley and Gilroy, Jr., which, according to them, is of no value whatever to the city. The committee urged that the board at the earliest possible moment order a revision of the ordinances, which shall eliminate

MRS. SIMON SAYS NAY

Judge McAdam Concludes that Wives, Like Facts, Are Stubborn.

HIS FAILURE AS A PEACEMAKER

Mr. Simon Wants His Wife Back, but They Cannot Agree About Their Children—The Divorce Case Will Go On.

Wives, like facts, are stubborn. At least that was the conclusion reached yesterday by Judge McAdam, when, after an hour or more spent in endeavors to effect a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sigmont Simon, he was finally compelled to give up in disgust, and let the couple fight out their case in court.

Mr. Simon is well known in the wholesale clothing trade. His wife is a daughter of Michael Sumpter, head of the wholesale clothing firm of M. Sumpter & Sons. The couple have several small children. After quarreling for some time, they finally separated, because Mr. Simon dismissed a French maid he did not want around his house.

Mrs. Simon went to live with her father, taking her children with her. Then Mr. Simon got the children back, under a writ of habeas corpus, and he followed this by bringing a suit for a limited divorce, through A. H. Hummel.

When the divorce case was reached for trial on Monday, Mrs. Simon's attorney asked for an adjournment, in order to get the testimony of the French maid, who is at present in Switzerland.

Judge McAdam said that before considering the adjournment he would make an effort to reconcile husband and wife, and he directed Mr. and Mrs. Simon to appear before him in the Special Term of the Superior Court. Accordingly, Mr. and Mrs. Simon, accompanied by their counsel, appeared yesterday before the Judge.

Mr. Simon, who is crippled by paralysis, was carried into court and assisted to the witness chair by an attendant. Then Judge McAdam, looking most amiable, mounted the bench, and began proceedings by saying:

"Mr. Simon, I want you to understand that what takes place now should not affect your feelings toward your wife in any way. If your feelings are unkind toward her now, let them be no more unkindly after this proceeding is over, no matter how it may turn out."

Then the Judge asked Mr. Simon: "Are you willing to have your wife go back to you?"

"I am," replied Mr. Simon.

"Are you willing to treat her as a wife should be treated by a good husband?"

"I am," replied Mr. Simon.

"If she does go back to you, will you agree to remain in this city?"

"I will; but I have an offer of $5,000 a year in Philadelphia."

Mr. Simon added that he is worth $20,000, but is not in any business at present, owing to ill health. He said that he had always treated his wife well.

Mrs. Simon was then called to the witness stand and Judge McAdam asked her:

"Are you willing to live with your husband?"

Mrs. Simon hesitated for a few seconds, and then replied:

"I am, provided he will treat me properly; but I do not think that he will."

Judge McAdam then said:

"I don't know how your husband is when he is sick, but most men are a little grumpy when they are sick. You took him for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in trouble, &c., and if he is sick and grumpy sometimes you should bear with him. He should remember that he cannot have his own way all the time. I cannot in my home."

Judge McAdam then asked the husband and wife if they would not like to retire to a private room and talk their troubles over.

Mr. Simon at once said he would, but Mrs. Simon hesitated for some time, and finally said:

"I will go into the private room with him, but he must do all of the talking."

Judge McAdam left the bench and conducted the couple to his private room and left them there alone. After half an hour they came out and announced that they could not agree.

It was said by Mr. Hummel that Mrs. Simon had agreed to a reconciliation provided her husband would consent that, in the event of any future disagreement, she should have the custody of the children.

Mr. Simon declined to entertain, and the negotiations for a reconciliation were declared at an end.

Counsel for Mrs. Simon then renewed the motion for an adjournment, so that the testimony of the French maid could be obtained.

In reply to this motion, Mr. Hummel read an affidavit made by Mrs. Simon some time ago, in which she said that the French maid had nothing to do with her leaving her husband. Mr. Hummel said he would admit anything that the other side had said the French maid would testify to.

Judge McAdam granted an adjournment for thirty days, so that the French maid's deposition could be taken in Switzerland.

NEW FEATURE OF THE FREUND CASE

The Recorder Resents the District Attorney's Indictment Proceedings.

The case of Maurice V. Freund, the real estate expert, promises to form the basis of a new issue between Recorder Goff and the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Freund, who lives at 223 West Forty-third Street, was arrested for alleged perjury last Monday on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Goff. He was charged by De Lancey Nicoll, acting for the elevated railway officials, with having testified falsely in the suit of Caroline Grace Page and others against the elevated railroad for damages to property before Judge Bookstaver on Dec. 4, 1893, in the Court of Common Pleas. He was released on $1,500 bail, furnished by Congressman-elect Henry Clay Miner.

Abraham H. Levy, who is counsel, with Maurice Meyer, for Freund, appeared before Recorder Goff yesterday and asked that all further proceedings against the defendant be stayed until the case in hand could be passed on by the court. Counsel had learned, Mr. Levy said, that the District Attorney was about to ask the Grand Jury to indict Freund on the charge on which he had been arrested, and that other charges were also to be presented to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Levy contended that in matters where any discussion was provoked as to the advisability of presenting cases for indictment to the Grand Jury, the court and not the District Attorney's office should decide, otherwise the Grand Jury room could be used for the furtherance of spite and malice.

Assistant District Attorney Lewis opposed the motion, holding that the District Attorney had full power to decide as to what cases should or should not be presented to the Grand Jury.

Recorder Goff sharply upheld Mr. Levy's motion, saying:

"As I have charged the Grand Jury, that body is under my control. It is not the tool of the District Attorney's office, but an arm of the court. The court will guarantee justice, at all events. It is the court's province to decide what shall and what shall not be presented to the Grand Jury."

This ruling took Mr. Lewis entirely by surprise, and he could say nothing in reply. It was said afterward, however, that the Recorder's decision will be strongly contested by the District Attorney's office. Messrs. Levy and Meyer were exceedingly gratified, and made no effort to hide their satisfaction. They said that the ruling would revolutionize proceedings before the Grand Jury.

They were not so well pleased, however, when the Recorder, a few minutes afterward, increased the bond of Freund, on motion of Mr. Nicoll, from $1,500 to $5,000.

Freund was in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, where he was called in the Equity Term as a witness for the plaintiff in a suit brought by Mrs. Caroline H. Lexow against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad to recover damages to her property, at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, which is being tried by Judge Freedman.

When asked what he had to say in answer to the charge of perjury, Mr. Freund said:

"I am not going to discuss this matter now otherwise than to say that the charge made against me of committing perjury at any time or in any case is absolutely false. I have been called as an expert in a great many cases against the elevated railroad, and the counsel and officers of that corporation have tried in every way to impede my testimony, but have never succeeded in doing so.

"The Elevated people fear me. They know that I am the only independent witness that is qualified to appear as an expert in real estate values in the district comprising First, Second, and Third Avenues, between Sixth and Eighty-first Streets. I am the only opponent of the road whom they could not buy. Failing in every other way to get rid of me, they make use of De Lancey Nicoll's former connection with the District Attorney's office to injure me in this way."

LOTTERY PROMOTERS IN COURT.

Suit for an Accounting by the Louisiana Company.

The Louisiana Lottery, its promoters, and its profits, played an important part yesterday in an argument heard before Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, on a demurrer in the case of Harry F. Watson of East Orange, N. J., as administrator of the estate of James S. Watson of Bergen County, N. J., against Charles H. Murray, John A. Morris, and Zachariah E. Simmons of this city.

The action is for an accounting of the affairs of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, the complainant claiming that about $500,000 is due to the estate of James S. Watson, of which he is administrator.

Watson died June 1, 1872. During his lifetime he had been extensively engaged in the operations of lottery companies.

The complainant alleges that in 1868 Watson was a member of the firm of C. H. Murray & Co., which included in the copartnership the three defendants in this suit. The business of the firm was the operation of lotteries in the United States, and it was owner of certain franchises and property interests known as lottery grants of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which were then lawful property in the State of Louisiana.

The suit is for an accounting of moneys and property said to have been accumulated under a contract between the members of the firm of C. H. Murray & Co. and the Louisiana State Lottery Company. The complaint alleges that the defendants proceeded to gain the counsels of large pecuniary profits derived through the contract, and wholly ignored the rights of Watson and others interested.

The defense denied that James S. Watson was ever a stockholder in the concern. It is also denied that the defendants, Murray and Morris, as partners of Watson, entered into a conspiracy to defraud the lawful members of the firm out of large sums of money, and that, in pursuance of this plan, they refused to render an accounting when asked for.

The points set forth in the demurrers of the three defendants, which are identical, are that the complainant is a foreign administrator; that all the partners of C. H. Murray & Co. are not made parties to the bill of complaint; that the subject of the suit is the conduct of profits arising out of a lottery business against the public policy of the United States, and that the claims of the complainant are outlawed, and have been wholly abandoned and lost by laches. J. A. Welch appeared for the complainant, Charles E. Coddington appeared for Morris, Wilson A. Willis for Murray, and ex-Judge George M. Curtis for Simmons.

The court reserved decision.

A SOCIAL DRINK CAUSES TROUBLE.

Juror Joseph Fallon Must Now Face Proceedings for Contempt of Court.

Joseph Fallon is prepared to prove that sociability on the part of a juror is exceedingly likely to lead to trouble.

Mr. Fallon is in the produce business at 555 Greenwich Street. He was until yesterday afternoon on the jury before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, before whom the case of Joseph F. Wassman against the Providence Washington Fire Insurance Company has been on trial since Monday morning. Now he is face to face with proceedings for contempt of court, the trial has been declared off, and everybody is angry. And all on account of a little drink that Mr. Fallon took with the plaintiff in the case on Monday evening.

Mr. Wassman is a tailor at 15 West Twenty-seventh Street. When he came into court yesterday he told his counsel, ex-Deputy Attorney General Poste, that Fallon had called at his tailor shop on Monday evening with another man. He asked Wassman out for a drink, so the latter declared, and they all went out and had several drinks, and Fallon, according to Wassman, said he favored the tailor's side of the case.

Mr. Poste communicated this statement to Wales F. Severance, the lawyer on the other side, and then both lawyers told Justice Andrews of the affair. The Justice summoned Fallon. The latter denied emphatically that he had said anything about the case whatever. He explained that he had been to one of his customers, and after leaving there was walking down Fifth Avenue when he chanced to meet Wassman. He thought Wassman was one of the lawyers in the case.

They walked about a block and went into a saloon, where he had a drink of seltzer, and soon after he left Wassman.

Mr. Fallon asserted most positively that he had not said a word about the case during the time he was with Wassman, and he was very anxious that the court should call Wassman and have him make his statement under oath. Mr. Fallon declared that he could verify his statements, and was willing to do so. He thought, under the circumstances, that he should be excused from serving in the case, and that he should be given an opportunity to vindicate himself from the charges.

Justice Andrews excused him from the case, and instructed Mr. Poste, counsel for Wassman, to present papers to him upon an application for an order requiring the juror to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. The case was then taken from the jury and postponed for several weeks. Juror Fallon said that he was anxious to have the matter investigated. He left the courtroom at once.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS

Charges Against S. E. Aymar, Formerly of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The Federal Grand Jury for the March term was discharged yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court by Judge Benedict.

The jury presented indictments as follows: Samuel E. Aymar, for making false entries in the books of the National Shoe and Leather Bank; George A. Smith and Thomas C. Gilpin, for making use of mails for illegal purposes; Michael Torris, for passing counterfeit coin; George D. C. Kerty, for making counterfeit coin; Susie Hundemer, for depositing an obscene letter in a mail box; Virginia T. Mollenhauer, neglecting to place a sign over cigar manufactory; Charles Edsa, violation of internal revenue law; Wallace Norris, for using canceled postage stamps; Franklin J. Cutler, Anthony Johnson, Martin Greene, Albert Peterson, John Woods, Patrick Kelly, and Ludwig Lusberg, for dumping forbidden matter within harbor limits.

The indictment against Samuel E. Aymar charges that he made false entries in the bank's ledger on Nov. 22, 1894, purporting to show that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had withdrawn from the bank $25,684.05. The actual amount that had been withdrawn was $5,684.05, and the figure 2 had been fraudulently prefixed to the figures.

Injunction Against a "Trilby" Play.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court handed down a decision yesterday enjoining William V. Ranous from producing "Trilby." The application was made on behalf of Harper & Brothers and A. M. Palmer.

Mr. Ranous interposed an answer, setting up that in 1820 Charles Nordier wrote a book called "Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle," and that his play is an independent dramatization.

Mr. Palmer's counsel submitted Nordier's book to show that there was not a character, scene, incident, or situation similar to Du Maurier's work, but that it was simply a fairy tale, in which the pranks of Trilby, a fairy of Argyle, are narrated.

Judge Lacombe sustained Mr. Palmer's petition, and, in his decision, he holds that the copyright to Du Maurier's book and Paul M. Potter's dramatization cannot be questioned, and that an injunction must issue to prevent any violation or infringement thereof.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer and George L. Rives appeared for the plaintiffs, and J. J. Thomassen on behalf of the defendant.

Did Not Want His Russian Name.

Leon Kentrowitz of 208 East Seventy-third Street asked Judge McCarthy, in the City Court, yesterday, to be allowed to change his surname to Kantor.

He presented a long list of reasons why his request should be granted, principal among which is that the form of Government in Russia does not conform with his ideas, that he is a citizen of this country, and conforms to its customs, and that he has no desire to be constantly reminded, as he is now, of his Russian origin.

He says that he has been in this country eight years, and that there are no judgments or debts against him.

Judge McCarthy granted the order.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—John M. Williams, a real estate agent, of 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is in Ludlow Street Jail on a civil action. His arrest is the result of a suit brought in the Supreme Court against him for fraud by Charles Bradley, who is the owner of the premises 306, 308, and 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Bradley declares that Williams collected the rents for March last, amounting to $672.77, and failed to turn the amount over.

—Frank T. Quackenbush, who died on April 10, at 7 West Sixty-fifth Street, leaving an estate valued at $125,000, was insane at the time he made his will, according to his sister, Mrs. Anna L. Q. Smith of Newburg. Mrs. Smith has begun proceedings in the Surrogate's Court to have the will set aside.

—Michael De George was acquitted yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, of the charge of arson. When the verdict was announced, De George exclaimed, "Thank God!" Then he turned to the jury, and, with tears in his eyes, he thanked the members for their finding.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
Miller vs. O'Brien.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
Equity Calendar—23—Watson vs. Murry. 16—Collins vs. Gleason. 17—Solomon vs. Garvin Machine Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11. A. M. Calendar of customs appeals.
473—Kaskel & Kaskel vs. Maxwell. 1359—Wertheimer & Co. vs. same. 524—J. Widd & Co. vs. same. 1323—Henry Zimmern & Co. vs. same. 262—Norlinger vs. same. 110—Boker & Co. vs. same. 115—Webusch & Hilger vs. same. 337—Lawson & Bayman vs. same. 376—Einstein, Wolff & Co. vs. same. 875. James F. White & Co. vs. same. 1230—American Trading Company vs. same. 2149—Ross vs. same. 2150—Dickson vs. same. 645—Mayer vs. same. 129—Methods & Co. vs. same. 736—Quackenbusch vs. same. 1278—Glaenzer & Co. vs. same. 430—United States vs. R. C. Hahn & Co. 431—United States vs. R. C. Hahn & Co. 1067—James F. White & Co. vs. United States. 1866—A. Kastor & Brothers vs. same. 715—Charles Ahrenfeld & Son vs. same. 1380—F. W. Stemmier & Co. vs. same. 517—Jaffray & Co. vs. same. 1368—United States vs. Jacquin. 1192—Hughes Fawcett vs. United States. 1138—Semon Bache & Co. vs. same. 1455—Oppenheimer vs. same. 2125—Weller & Knight vs. same. 2107—Murphy & Co. vs. same. 1882—R. J. Goodwin & Son vs. same. 1233—A. A. Vantine & Co. vs. same. 1078—A. J. Wolcutt & Co. vs. same. 2172—A. L. Simon & Co. vs. same. 1261—Walker vs. same. 1294—United States vs. A. J. Hague & Co. 1386—Ottenheimer Brothers vs. United States. 827—Dominici & Marino vs. same. 1801—Kent vs. same. 1252—Sieman & Co. vs. same. 1727—Wertheimer & Co. vs. same. 1676—Fletcher vs. same. 1670—Herter Brothers vs. same. 1818—United States vs. Lindheim. 1109—United States vs. Snows United States Sample Furniture Company. 1721—United States vs. H. Wolff & Co. 2152—United States vs. Frankel's Sons. 2158—B. Altman & Co. vs. United States. 1463—Brown, Draper & Co. vs. same. 1742—Charles Zim & Co. vs. same. 1103—E. Knox vs. same. 1384—Henry Newman & Co. vs. same. 1577—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company vs. same. 1200—Keller & Co. vs. same. 1285—Hitchcock vs. same. 1251—Theodor Broupers vs. same. 1395—Bloomingdale Brothers vs. same. 1401—S. Oppenheimer and Levy vs. same. 1790—Ducas & Co. vs. same. 1126—Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co. vs. same. 1800—United States vs. Hensel. 1782—Oppenheimer Partisch vs. United States. 958—Stern Brothers vs. same. 1905—United States vs. Rathbone. 1744—Blumenthal & Boas vs. United States. 1075—Rosenstein Brothers vs. same. 2154—Ignatz Strauss & Co. vs. same. 1040—Van Horne vs. same. 1306—Union Rattan Manufacturing Company vs. same. 1473—Muser Brothers vs. same. 1981—Semon Bache & Co. vs. same. 1072—Cochrane vs. same. 1972—Stern Brothers vs. same. 749—Murray vs. same. 676—C. V. Pustau & Co. vs. same. 1091—Blumenthal & Boas vs. same. 1219—J. Fitzpatrick & Co. vs. same. 1894—United States vs. Sweetser. 1942—Abegg vs. United States. 744—Heyman vs. same. 844—Foulds vs. same. 1722—Eichler vs. same. 1835—Blumenthal vs. same. 981—White vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
115—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. 117—Baccus vs. Steamship Manhansett. 118—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. Steamship Flamborough. 120—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Indian Prince. 125—Olsen vs. The Mayor, &c. 128—Dailey vs. The Mayor, &c. 129—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Tugs J. W. Hall and A. J. White. 132—Hall vs. Ferryboat Paunpeck and Tug A. J. White. 133—Briggs vs. Ferryboat Whitehall. 134—Deats vs. Steamboat Sylvan Shore. 29—McRoberts vs. Steamer Richard Peck. 72—Gray vs. Tug Pocahontas. 86—Gypsum Packet Company vs. Horton. 106—United States vs. Dumper No. 9. 107—Same vs. Tug Stephen Decatur.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
68—Farrell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 69—Church vs. same. 75—Cohen vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 79—Mitchell vs. Keene. 80—Ennis vs. Gray. 86—Work vs. Tilson. 88—Lewis vs. Dean. 90—Moore vs. Potter. 91—New-York Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Metropolitan Lloyds of New-York. 92—Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway vs. Union Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Janeway vs. Keefe.
Class IV.—2—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 8—Clark vs. Clark. 4—Merrill vs. Blanchard. 5—Safety Construction Company vs. Creamer.
Class VII.—6—Piza vs. Butler. 7—Seelig vs. L'Amoureaux.
Class VIII.—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 9—Salmon vs. Husted. 10—Laino vs. Frank. 11—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 12—St. Mary's Lodging House vs. Hayes. 13—Alldays & Onions Engineering Pneumatic Company vs. Bates. 14—Central Trust Company vs. Welling. 15—People vs. Schooly. 16—Wassermann vs. Friedman. 17—Schloss vs. Sinsheimer. 18—Pflugi vs. Pflugi. 19—Matter of Simonds & Manufacturing Company. 20—Tauber vs. Selmer. 21—Hazard vs. Rappenecker. 22—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 23—Hedges vs. Payne. 24—Moran vs. Gott.
Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Andrews Manufacturing Company. 2—Automaton Piano Company. 3—Bemis Car Box Company. 4—Benedict. 5—Bloodgood. 6—Bloodgood et al. 7—C. B. Barker & Co. 8—Central Park Safe Deposit Company. 9—Consumers' Hygienic Ice Manufacturing Company. 10—Fifth Avenue Storage Warehouse Company. 11—Fine. 12—Fowler. 13—Ganseberg. 14—Harlem Reporter Company. 15—Hoyt. 16—International Mercantile Agency. 17—Ivins. 18—Knickerbocker Press. 19—Kroder. 20—Lauterbach. 21—Lauterbach, executor. 22—Luhrs. 23—McArdle. 24—Mercantile Reporting. 25—Metallic Fire Roofing Paint Company. 26—Mitchell. 27—Moser & Heidenheimer Malting Company. 28—Muschei. 29—New-York Novelty Company. 30—New-York Photogravure Company. 31—Palmer. 32—Perrin, Payson & Co. 33—Plymouth Consolidated Gold Mining Company. 34—Purdy. 35—Retail Grocers' Publishing Company. 36—Rothfeld. 37—Sargent Manufacturing Company. 38—Short. 39—Smith. 40—Smith et al. 41—Union Stock Yard and Market Company. 42—Universal Lock Company. 43—Vanderveer. 44—Williams Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on Law and Fact.—2175—Zwinge vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 2776—Densmore vs. Searle. 180—Graham vs. Graham. 1088—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2315—Ehrhorn vs. Ehrhorn. 2386—Toerin vs. Ins. Co. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2430—Man vs. Cromwell. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2639—Grogan vs. Buchanan. 2227—Price vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2301—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2314—Klenke vs. Braker. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2218—Reilly vs. Kelly. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 2252—Naething vs. Johnson. 472—Passavant vs. Rosenthal.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar Clear. Elevated Railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until May 13.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
2940—Jackson vs. Press Publishing Company. 1371—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railroad Company. 608—McPherren vs. Homan. 6167—Prior vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 3306—Bain vs. Kane. 3307—Bain vs. Kane. 1655—Rittenhouse vs. Dennis. 3370—Merrill vs. Wakefield Rattan Company. 3300—Hayward vs. Coleman. 3193—Donnelly vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 962—Pursell vs. Bank of the State of New-York. 5485—Clemens vs. Anthony. 1724—Blanchard vs. Jefferson. 4036—Timpson vs. The Mayor, &c. 2830—Gaffney vs. Butler. 2898—William Hanks Company vs. Bauer. 2672—Tracy vs. Walsh. 2926—Walter vs. Bittschiber. 3328—Semerold vs. Kehr.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 20.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P.J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30.
14—Hutchinson vs. Connor. 20—Kuchenmeister vs. Brown. 24—Bacon vs. Proctor. 36—Canavan vs. Dwyer. 78—Romaine vs. Bacon Lithographic Company. 79—Reddin vs. Lawlor. 80—Caldwell vs. Erie Transfer Company. 81—Nicoll vs. Clark. 82—Gordon vs. Lane. 83—Kidder vs. Jones. 84—Gallagher vs. Stevenson Brewing Company. 71—Goodman vs. Riccadonna.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
13—Keogh vs. Krulewitch.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1158—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
254—Hegeman vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al. 255—Same vs. same. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
742—Foster vs. Hones. 815—Spellman vs. Wood. 883—Alexander vs. Alexander. 857—Hughes vs. Pratt. 858—Niles vs. Fenn. 884—Perry vs. Perry.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. From special term. Case on.
498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
999—New River Mineral Company vs. McNeal Pipe and F. Company. 1100—Cortis vs. O'Donnell. 1231—Schoen vs. Wagner. 1027—McNeally vs. Richmond Paper Manufacturing Company. 672—Krick vs. R. B. Douglas Manufacturing Company. 1698—Day vs. Day.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1657—Austen vs. Bradley Salt Company. 1214—Ricka vs. Harper. 1013—Fielding vs. Baruch. 905—Bien vs. Hellman. 1515—Meehan vs. Eggers. 1186—Dutton vs. Burns. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 630—Hastings vs. Central Crosstown Railroad Company. 1429—Levinson vs. Levy. 925—Meyer vs. Prickel.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
1043—Contested will of Bertha Hamm.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Rosalie Wachter, Elizabeth B. Gourley, Ella A. Wheeler, Franz Preuss.
At 2 P. M.—George V. Smith, Isaac Gordon.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Contested Wills: Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.—1045—Jennie Carland.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1680—Pfeiffer vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 1452—Meehan vs. Lyons. 1217—Weaver vs. Zollicoffer. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1444—Gilpatrick vs. Burghold. 1445—Same vs. same. 92—Vietor vs. Nichols. 962—Lieberman vs. Vermilyea. 188—Weber vs. Wagner. 1109—Bishop vs. Frank. 86—Hobinson vs. Gray. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 777—Klein vs. Hirsch. 1905—Panetolo vs. Weinstrant. 1906—Labalut vs. Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company. 1907—Joes vs. Doyle. 1908—Notosso vs. Spless. 1910—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. Stayer. 1912—Abbott vs. Arthur. 1913—Grobert vs. Feiner. 1914—Elsele vs. Williams. 1915—Doepp vs. Mathews. 1916—Backus vs. Reich. 1917—Doerscher vs. Summons. 1918—Sickels vs. Raub. 1919—Same vs. Sharkey. 1920—Same vs. Fey. 1921—Same vs. Hoff. 1922—Gottfried vs. Baldwin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.
1132—Levy vs. Mayfield Mercantile Company. 4133—Same vs. same. 4144—Winne vs. Jenckins. 3385—Hazen vs. New-Manhattan Athletic Club. 4234—Bates vs. Isaacs.
Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 1922.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.
1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.
1—Joseph Antonlo. 2—Thomas Murphy. 3—George H. La Parte. 4—William H. Smith. 5—William Nelson. 6—John Mahoney. 7—John Tobin. 8—John Manney and James Morgan. 9—Benjamin Branch. 10—Richard Pill. 11—Adolph Rosenthal. 12—Anton Schneider. 13—Joseph Holman, William Foran, and James Morris. 14—Thomas Lyons.
Pleadings.—1—Alfred Ingram, 2—Benjamin Lawson. 3—John Edwards. 4—Henry Reed. 5—Morris Adler and Charles Reinhard. 6—James Smith and Lemis Kidd. 7—Joseph Watson. 8—Charles Litterer and William Murphy. 9—John Moran and Joseph Stahl. 10—Daniel Collins. 11—Rudolph Meyer. 12—Frederick De Lisle. 13—Joseph Denham. 14—Benjamin Weinstein. 15—Charles H. Perry. 16—Matthew Chadwick. 17—Joseph Murray.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.
1—Joseph Patterson. 2—Julius Kotz and Isaac Cohen. 3—Joseph Smith. 4—Martin Belmont. 5—Arthur W. Searles. 6—George B. Townsend and Benjamin A. Darte. 7—Andre Hancrade. 8—John Williams. 9—Frank Ackley. 10—Jeremiah Sanders. 11—Morris Moses. 12—Fannie Vedorich. 13—John Wendel. 14—George Fox and George W. Shields. 15—Joseph Cherwinsky and Frederick Horn. 16—Charles Schwartz and Alexander Muller. 17—Maggie Windall. 18—Thomas Gregorio. 19—Henry P. Carroll. 20—William Wolf. 21—John Reed. 22—William Lorenzo. 23—Louis Wagner. 24—Walter D. Botto. 25—Henry Sheehan. 26—Paul Fuhrmann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for The People.
1—Henry Bayard. 2—Harry Weiss. 3—John H. Leary. 4—Michael Callaghan. 5—Henry Rosenberg. 6—John Corcoran. 7—Philip Flint. 8—William W. Foster. 9—John Murphy. 10—Louis E. M. Gramlick. 11—Henry Hallen and Adolph Sanders. 12—Thomas Murphy. 13—Joseph Manning and Frederick T. Feiss. 14—Abraham Barnett.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—James Everard vs. Edward J. Mahon—James J. Nealis.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—James G. Dimond vs. Charles O. Osborne—William P. Allen.

CITY COURT—McCarthy. J.—Rube R. Fogel vs. Casper D. Davis—Edwin F. Stern.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Asch vs. Scharp, (3 cases)—Francis C. Barlow.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Sumner vs. Just—John Delahunty.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Naughton vs. Vlon—Augustus C. Brown.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Sickles vs. Empire Dairy Feed Company—Thomas B. Odell.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Jantzen vs. Jantzen—Edward Jacobs.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Ramsey, J.
195 and 206—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad. 1068—Edwards vs. Agricultural Insurance Company. 1270—Levy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1287—Granfddo vs. Taylor. 1290—Ader vs. Carpenter. 1289—Wood vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 963—Harper vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1306—Dever vs. Hull. 1308—Gleason vs. United Life Insurance Company. 1311—Smith vs. Russell. 1315—Tuttle vs. Farwell. 1323—McGowan vs. Hogan. 1326—Deutschmann vs. Navigation Company. 1328—Fannon vs. McNulty. 1335½—First National Bank vs. Broach. 882—Toaspern vs. Toaspern. 457—Walsh vs. Gatje. 181—Fox vs. Burtis. 918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 2072—Phillips vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1066—O'Gorman vs. Consumers' Brewing Company. 1082—Brueland vs. National Lead Company. 1389—Davidson vs. Mexican Railroad. 1472—Forshay vs. Wood. 1071—New vs. Edgerton. 1023—Ward vs. Wanzer. 955—Purcel vs. Pain's Fireworks Company. 2066—Brissy vs. Star Company. 2111—Baker vs. Davenport. 82—Amelung vs. West End Railroad. 1108 and 1109—Burggraf & Smith vs. Emery. 1282—Bertsch vs. Bridgeport Wood Company. 729, 730, and 731—Dykman vs. Keeney and others. 1228—Geifel vs. Steinway Railway. 1229—Whallon vs. Sprague Electric Company.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Van Wyck, J.
677—Schnoor vs. Miller et al. 983—Klink vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 787—Taft, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 661—Muller, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 415—Weyerhausen vs. De Casse. 1258—Irvine, infant, &c., vs. Palmer Manufacturing Company. 422—Esser, administrator, vs. May. 2104—Flynn, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 344—Fox, infant, vs. Le Comte. 619—Valenti vs. Porter. 1082—1135—Howard vs. Somerville. 278—Schoeller, administrator, vs. City of Brooklyn. 459—Brown vs. Griffiths. 1196—Schuyler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 343—Lepardo vs. Spinelli. 707—Hutchinson, infant, vs. Dykeman. 1275—Watjen vs. Phelps. 1906—O'Hara vs. Van Orden. 1908—O'Brien vs. Kimball. 1013—McKibben vs. Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 165—Dawson, infant, &c., vs. Kirkham. 516—Porter vs. O'Hara. 1130—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 221—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TOPICS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Sale of Business Property—Yesterday's Auction Offerings—A Notable List for To-day.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for Samuel C. Boehm, at about $85,000, the northeast corner of Wooster and Bleecker Streets, 25 by 75, with L 15 by 25, covered by old buildings. A seven-story building, already partly rented, will be erected on the plot.

Messrs. Seton & Wissman have sold for the estate of Roe Lockwood, 2 West Thirty-second Street, on lot 25 by 98.9, being the first house west of Fifth Avenue. The consideration is given as $85,000, and the fact that the house is a very old one, having been in possession of the Lockwood family since 1859, makes this sum virtually the price of the lot.

Messrs. Walker & Lawson have sold to Augustus Meyers the four-story dwelling 314 Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, 22 by 100, taking in part payment the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of West End Avenue, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to Nicholas Auer, at $8,050, the four lots, 100 by 39.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue.

Mr. Henry W. Donald, of R. V. Harnett & Co., sold, in partition, to Messrs. Collins & Collins, real estate brokers, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 133 West Forty-second Street, north side, 247.10½ feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, at $68,200.

Mr. William Kennelly sold to John Mullligan, at $11,500, the property at 415 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 164.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 21.4¾ by 98.9, with three-story and basement brick building in front and three-story frame building in rear. He also sold, at $2,310, to H. Loewenthal, the southwest corner of Third and Bathgate Avenues, 78.10½ by 15.7½ by 69.4¾ by 63.2%. Under foreclosure, Mr. Kennelly sold, to the plaintiff, G. H. Haulenbeck, the six three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings 527 to 537 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, beginning 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11. No. 527 brought $12,000, and others $12,500 each. Under foreclosure, also, he sold, to the plaintiffs, Johanna Littau and another, at $15,000, the four-story brownstone flat 518 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 273 feet east of Avenue A, 18.9 by 102.2.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $27,500, to the plaintiff, Abraham Kaufmann, the property at 266 and 266½ William Street, south side, about 100 feet west of Pearl Street, 37.8 by 80.4 by 36.4 by 72.2, with three-story brick tenements in front and brick factory in rear. He also sold, to the plaintiff, Bernard McKenna, the latter's interest in a lot, 25 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 275 feet east of Lenox Avenue. The sale was merely to perfect title. Mr. Kennelly also sold, under foreclosure, at $4,700, to the plaintiff, John P. Schirmer, as executor, the leasehold of 232 East Third Street, south side, 313.4 feet east of Avenue B, 24.9 by 105.11, with three-story brick tenement in front and four-story brick in rear.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $5,100, to William Rowe, the two-story and attic frame dwelling 554 Ash Street, south side, 300 feet west of Anthony Avenue, 59.9 by 100by 58 by 100. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Wells sold, at $600, to Joseph Weber, the lot, 25 by 86.92, on the east side of Trinity Avenue, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

The sale at auction, set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., trustees' sale, Paul Spofford estate, plot of about eight acres in Twenty-third Ward, extending from the Southern Boulevard to Intervale Avenue.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, Goelet leasehold of 956 Third Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick building, with store.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Gibson, referee, 310 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 169 feet west of West End Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,610; on prior mortgage, $21,500.

By James L. Wells, administrator's sale, 3 Franklin Street south side, 54.11 feet west of Baxter Street, 22.2 by 100.4¼ by 22 by 99.3, five-story front and rear brick tenements, store in front.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Wilson Brown, Jr., referee, eight lots, each 25 by 100, four being on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Third Street, and four on the north side of Taylor Avenue, 200 feet west of Webster Avenue.

By Bryan L. Kennelly auction sales as follows: 1,277 Third Avenue, east side, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, 20.6¾ by 80, five-story brownstone tenement, with stores; also 1,040 Second Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 64, four-story brownstone building, with store; also 147 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 83.9 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16.9 by 75.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosur sales, two actions, Lawrence Godkin, referee, two two-story brick dwellings on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets, one 20.14 by 100, the other 19 by 100. Due on judgments, on each, $4,500.

By Frank Yoran, foreclosure sale, Arthur Berry, referee, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 23 by 94, three-story brick tenement and two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $43,300.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 94.6 by 100 by 96.6 by 99.98. Due on judgment, $6,750.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., dower admeasurement sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, 222 Avenue C, east side, 24 feet south of Fourteenth Street, 25 by 66.6, four-story brick tenement; also 517 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 220.10¾ feet east of Avenue A, 24.10¾ by 103.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By 58 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: No. 332 to 336 East Seventy-eighth Street, three three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, two 15.6 by 102.2 each, and the other 15.7¾ by 102.2; also, Astor leasehold of 123 Avenue A, west side, 24.6 feet south of St. Mark's Place, four-story brick tenement, 24.4 by 50 by 70; also, 82 West Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 106 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 22 by 55 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 917 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-second Street, four-story brownstone flat, with store, 23.6 by 60 by 80.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Henry Street, between Catharine and Oliver Streets, six-story brick public school, by City of New-York; cost, $200,000.

Cedar Avenue, west side, 400 feet north of Harlem River Terrace, two-story brick dwelling and post office, by the University of the City of New-York; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Hudson Realty Company of 154 Nassau Street; cost, $105,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, five four-story and basement brick dwellings, by James A. Frame of 105 East Seventieth Street; cost, $120,000.

Boston Road, east side, 170 feet south of Woodruff Street, two three-story frame stores and dwellings, by Henry Hanneke of Penfold Avenue, Crotona Park; cost, $6,000.

Fleetwood Avenue, west side, 105 feet north of Cameron Place, two-story frame dwelling, by Thomas O'Reilly of 2,202 Jerome Avenue; cost, $1,600.

Briggs Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Garfield Street, three two-story and attic frame dwellings, by Lizzie A. McCone of 1,393 Vyse Avenue; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two five-story brick tenements, by St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church of 161 West Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $20,000.

No. 209 to 213 Fulton Street; by Trinity Church Corporation, alterations to five-story basement and brick mission house; cost, $34,000.

Seventy-second Street, southwest corner of Avenue A; by Leonhard Greim, alterations to five-story and basement brick store and tenement; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,087 Boston Avenue; by Ernest Hall, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 20 East Seventy-fourth Street; by Babette Reckendorfer, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $8,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street; by Alice K. Sawin, alterations to two-story brick dwelling; cost, $900.

Webster Avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Welch Street; by Elizabeth Whitten, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

King's Bridge Road, northwest corner of Webster Avenue; by Tammany Society of Annexed District, alterations to two-story frame store; cost, $250.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street; by Thomas Butler, alterations to two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,800.

No. 441 Third Avenue; by Esther I. Levy, alterations to four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange adopted this resolution yesterday:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the arrearage law of this city should be so amended that sales under it be held but once in three years, and that such sales be made for the claims of the city only.

The object of this resolution is to prevent speculators from bidding up property at such sales merely to get a premium on their money, and also to make Brooklyn property more attractive to investors who now are deterred because they may be sold out without notice. Nothing can be done, however, until the meeting of the next Legislature.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank, plaintiff, at $3,500 each, four blocks, bounded by Sheffield, Blake, Alabama, and Riverdale Avenues, and one block bounded by Riverdale, Alabama, and Georgia Avenues and Newport Street. To G. G. Dittmann, at $18,025, he sold the block bounded by Sutter, Sheffield, Blake, and Georgia Avenues. To Frank Ibert, plaintiff, at $3,601.74, he sold the three-story frame building, with store, 292 Stone Avenue, 25 by 100. To David Baldwin, plaintiff, at $3,700, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 15 Pleasant Place, 19.2 by 95.

Mr. Jacob Cole sold to O. G. Smith, plaintiff, at $4,600, the two-story brick dwelling, 564 Monroe Street, 19.11½ by 100.

Mr. H. B. Van Vleek, as referee, sold to Edward R. Beets, plaintiff, at $1,300, the lot 25 by 100 on the south side of Macdougal Street, 38.10½ feet west of Broadway.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Forty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Third Avenue, three-story brick flats, three families, 16.4 by 45, $3,500 each; Thomas McCormick, owner.

Hamburg Avenue, southwest corner Hancock Street, three-story frame store and dwelling, two families, 20 by 60, $4,500; Charles F. Gassmeyer, owner.

Hamburg Avenue, northwest corner Hancock Street, three-story frame store and dwelling, two families, 20 by 60, $4,500; same owner.

On dock foot of State Street, two-story brick paint shop, 30 by 20, $1,000; Union Ferry Company, owner.

Albany Avenue, southwest corner Park Place, two-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 140.8, $3,000; H. Leonhauser, owner.

Meserole Street, north side, 125 feet west of Humboldt Street, one-story brick office, 46 by 38, $2,000; Congress Brewing Company, owner.

Linden Street, northwest side, 80 feet off of Wyckoff Avenue, three-story frame flat, six families, 24 by 60, $6,000; Paue, Koch & Co., owners.

Russell Street, west side, 155 feet south of Van Pelt Avenue, eight two-story and basement dwelling, two families, 18 by 42, $1,800 each; Charles Engert, owner.

Russell Street, west side, 50 feet south of Van Pelt Avenue, four two-story and basement dwellings, 18 by 42, $1,800 each; same owner.

Russell Street, east side, 25 feet south of Van Pelt Avenue, seven two-story and basement frame dwellings, two families, 18 by 42, $1,800 each; same owner.

Bainbridge Street, south side, 145 feet east of Howard Avenue, nine two-story and basement brick dwellings, one or two families, 19.5 by 45, $4,000 each; H. B. Hill, owner.

Fifty-first Street, southeast corner Greenwood Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, 20 and 23 by 33, $1,600; D. D. Hamlin, owner.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 22 feet north of Garfield Place, four four-story brick flats, each, 19½ by 65 each, $7,000; James Jack, owner.

Sixth Avenue, northwest corner Garfield Place, four-story brick flat, eight families, 27.6 by 87, $10,000; same, owner.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 28 feet north of Sixth Street, one-story brick store, 25 by 60, $1,400; W. H. Smith, owner.

Washington Avenue, C Street and West Avenue, two-story brick produce store, 22 by 100, $5,000; J. C. Gerdts, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 7.

19TH ST, 130 West, (correction;) Susan Van Kirk to Jefferson M. Levy $1

29TH ST, 6 West; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Josephine Peck 10

34TH ST, 439 and 432 West; Francis Lahey and wife to Warren S. Williams 1

23D ST, 119 East; Alfred E. Beach and wife to James D. Black 56,000

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x102.2; Max Freund and wife to John Livingston 1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 88th St, 46x95; John Livingston and wife to Max Freund and another. 1

56TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 30x100.5; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Helen B. Wise.. 13,000

56TH ST s s, 130 ft e of Columbus Av, 30x100.5; same to same..... 14,000

83D ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.2; Jacob Lawson to Metropolitan Improvement Company 1

47TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Nellie A. Lawlor to John Thrall 28,000

54TH ST, s s, 281.3 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Lizzie D. Jarvis and husband to Jessie F. Morrison 350

LIBERTY ST, 105; Lella L. Wheeler and others to Jefferson M. Levy, five-sixteenths part 1,875

WATER ST, 71; Eliza McKernan to Helen C. and Frances R. Irving.. 21,000

LIBERTY ST, 105; Union Trust Company, trustee for Christian E. Detmold, deceased, and Wilhelmina E. d'Aerschot to Jefferson M. Levy, one-half part 15,000

SAME property; Pauline L. Edward Jr. and Pauline Pentlihon, by Union Trust Company, guardian, to Jefferson M. Levy, three-sixteenths part 5,625

ALLEN ST, 2, John S. Van Cott and wife to Marcus Kempner..... 4,500

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 40 ft n of Rivington St, 20x49.8; Manuel Schreiber and wife to Henry Solomon..... 14,500

CROSBY ST, 47, Casper H. Habbert and wife to John B. Smith..... 1

SPRING ST, 139 to 141; also, 98 Wooster st, Adelaide A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer 1

COLUMBIA ST, 38; Patrick Farley and wife to Henry J. Wirth..... 100

CROSBY ST, 45; Solomon Bachrach and wife to John B. Smith..... 1

11TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Louise J. Gottschalk and another to Sigmund Gutwillig 100

73D ST, 302 East; Johannetta Beck to John H. Furboter 1

75TH ST, 416 East; William L. Findley, referee, to Matthew McPhillips 3,600

93D ST, 131 East; Caroline B. Finley and another to Jennie L. McCarthy. 12,500

46TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Marie Heine to Helmer Friederich Boelsen and another, trustees, &c..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 45.5 ft n of 46th St, 18x76; Minturn P. Collins to Matilda E. Goodwin 80,000

57TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x80.5; Francis G. Kimball to Amelia Muller..... 1

CLINTON AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of Lebanon St, 25x100; Lena Selferd to John H. Metzler 1

136TH ST, 674 East; Dane D. Russell and wife to Edward Becker..... 1

157TH ST, s s, Lot 260, map of Melrose, 50x184.5x50x187; Lavinia Sweeney to Michael Scheringer and wife. 142D ST, s s, 34 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Frank Yoran and wife to Margaret Hitchcock 10

161ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Morrrs Av, 33.4x141; Clarence M. Fowler and wife to Susi Gordon 12,000

135TH ST, s s, 170.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 18x100; John Entwistle and wife to Robert Hall..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Hall and wife to Fannie Adler..... 7,300

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25.3 ft n of 156th St, 24.9x96.5x24.9x95.5; Frank Kaiser and wife to Michael Eckes and wife 2,250

2D AV, s e s, 160.6 ft s w of Devoe St, 50x125; John D. Heaney and others to William H. Odell..... 1,125

SAME PROPERTY; Julia, Maud, and Edward Heaney, by Thomas E. Kush, guardian, to same, infants' share 675

2D AV, s e s, 160.6 ft s w of Devoe St, 25x125; William H. Odell and wife to Sarah V. Odell..... 900

2D AV, s e s, 185.6 ft s w of Devoe St, 25x125; same to Ella Goffe..... 900

ST. JOHN'S AV, s e corner of Pinkham Av, Lots 198, 199, and 200, map S. Cambreleng; Augustus S. Nicholson and wife to James Shanley 300

57TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x80.5; Charles Muller and wife to Francis G. Kimball..... 1

44TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; John H. Hindley and wife to Westmoreland D. Davis and another 35,000

106TH ST, n s, 224.3 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Adolph Stussman 18,500

18TH AV, 2,030; Katy Miller to E. Howard Johnson, exchange 1

121ST ST, n e corner Lexington Av, 61.8x81x87.4x19.11x99; Hyman and Henry Somn and wives to Charles Richtermann..... 50,000

108D ST, 249 West; Anna B. Statten to Eliza Shardlow..... 202

114TH ST, n s, 373 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Jacob Voelbel..... 120,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 104th St, 25.11x100; Alice Adams to Rosa Imhof 1

148TH ST, 401 West; William Broadbelt and wife to Stella D. Brown... 1

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Albert B. Cohn to Frederick H. Cohn..... 1

18STH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Judson S. Todd to Patrick H. Lynch 1

136TH ST, 674 East; Edward Becker to Edward D. Bertine..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AMOLSKY, David, to Jacob Korminsky, store, &c., 67 Montgomery St, 3 years..... $660

COMSTOCK, William T., trustee, to Joseph P. Burke and another, 161 Bowery, 5 years..... 2,500

DUPUIS, Felix, to Forster C. Morrison: store, &c., 2,487 1st Av, 2½ years 900

EVERARD, James, to Frank Farrell; n e corner of 36th St and 6th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

HEUSER, George, to Otto Hamberger; 4,195 3d Av, 10 years.....900, 1,050

HARTFIELD, William, to Vincenzo Caputo; 192 Worth St and 8 Mulberry St, 5 years..... 1,350

KRUSE, Henry, to Mary Smith; store, &c., 309 Avenue C, 5 years.. 840

LARNED, William Z., executor of Charles E. Larned to Peter H. Brandt; store, &c., 23 Bowery, 3 1-12 years..... 1,100, 1,200

Nimphius, John, to Theodore Schoeppler; 2,837 3d Av, 10 years..... 780

A. SLAUSON & CO. to Charles A. Aischimann; 32 Dey St, 5 years..4,500 3,500

WIEDERMAN, Morris, and another to James Foley; store, &c., 225 West 16th St, 3 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Fannie, to Robert Hall; 856 East 135th St, 2 years..... $1,500

BROWN, Stella, to William Broadbelt; 401 West 148th St, demand..... 5,000

BECHTERMAN, Charles, to Hyman Sonn and another; n e corner of 121st St and Lexington Av, demand

SAME to same; same property, demand..... 24,500

BOOS, Theresa S., to H. R. Dater and another; e s of Westchester Av, 63 ft n of 156th St, 5 years.... 12,000

CHAFFEE, Edward J., Jr., and others to Thomas Lenane; n s of 150th St, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 3,500

CHATTERTON, Thomas, and wife to Mary L. Woodward; n s of 117th St, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

DREISER, Jacob, and wife to Thomas T. Sherman; 292 5th Av, 3 years.120,000

DAVIS, Westmoreland D., and another to J. H. Hindley; s s of 44th St, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 30,000

ELDER, Ida G., and another to Henry A. A. Taylor; 414 West 146th St, 3 years..... 10,000

FLOYD, John G., to United States Trust Company of New-York; 83 John St, 4 years..... 40,000

FICKEN, Henry B., to Walton Ferguson; n s of Clinton Place, 125 ft e of 5th Av, lease..... 7,500

FAIRFAX, Eleanor V. R., to R. D. Winthrop; s e corner of Madison Av and 49th St, 2 years..... 1,500

GUTWILLIG, Sigmund, to Louise J. Gottschalk and another; s s of 11th St, 252 ft e of University Place, 2 years..... 50,000

GOODWIN, Matilda E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 566 5th Av, 5 years..... 40,000

HAAN, Philip, and wife to Clara Loebenberg; 808-810 Greenwich St, 3 years..... 10,000

HOERNLEIN, Anna, to Mary A. Ferris; 351 Madison St, 5 years..... 11,000

HEUSER, Katharine, to John B. Ryer; s e side of Prospect Av, 718.6 ft n of Tremont St, 1 year..... 800

IMHOF, Rosa, to The Metropolitan Savings Bank and another; n w corner of 10th Av and 104th St, (2 mortgages,) 3 years..... 34,000

KEMPNER, Marcus, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, Newyork; 2 Allen St, 1 year..... 3,000

LIVINGSTON, John, to Max Freund; s s of 85th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 44,000

LEVY, Henrietta, and another to Emily Beaver; 116-118 West 64th St, demand..... 3,000

LEVY, Jefferson M., to Union Trust Company, New-York; 105 Liberty St, 3 years..... 19,375

LYNCH, Patrick H., to J. S. Todd; n s of 138th St, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 3,000

LA PORTE, Daniel M., and wife to J. C. Wells, as executor; e s of Prospect Av, 100 ft n of Ludlow St, 3 years..... 1,200

MADDEN, Elizabeth G., to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 138th St, 175 ft e of Southern Boulevard and other property, (2 mortgages,) 1 year..... 4,500

NORTON, Jean C., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 43 East 25th St, demand..... 65,000

NORRIS, John G., and wife to Charles E. Tracy and another, trustees; 137 East 59th St, 3 years.. 21,000

POLLAK, Julie, to Gottgetreu; 20 East 109th St, 3 years..... 10,000

SMITH, Bertha, to Casper H. Habbert; s s of 75th St, 125.6 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 5,000

SUSSMANN, Adolph, and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 106th St, 224.3 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 10,000

STEFFENS, Auguste, to Henry Sturz; 72 Forsyth St, 3 years..... 2,500

SMITH, John, and wife to Solomon Bachrach; s e corner of 2d Av and 98th St, 1 year..... 3,500

VOELBEL, John, and wife to Elizabeth Inness and another, executors, and others; n s of 114th St, 375 ft w of 7th Av, and adjoining property, (four mortgages,) 3 years 72,000

WILLIAMS, Warren S., to Francis Lahey; 430 and 432 West 34th St, 1 year..... 21,000

WINDECKER, Jacob W., and another to Marie Eichler; s s of 153d St, 500 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 2,500

WANER, Hermann, and wife to Rachel Purley; n s of 140th St, 75.1 ft w of Bristow St, demand..... 2,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

BROADBELT, William, to J. D. Butler $5,000

CROSBY, Elizabeth M., to Louise J. Crosby 19,750

FARJEON, Harry R., to M. J. Hirsch. 1

GALLAGHER, Elizabeth F., to Samuel W. Weiss 3,275

GOODRIDGE, Margaret A., to M. B. Bookstaver, executor..... 12,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Noah Benevolent Widows and Orphans' Association 10,000

GRAY, William S., to Thomas Keery. 5,000

HECHT, Jacob, to Lizzie Kirschbaum. 1

HANKINS, Charles H., to Frederick A. Snow 1

KIRSCHBAUM, Lizzie, to Sigmund Cohn 2,042

KISSAM, Jonas B., to N. A. Crossman 20,000

LAHEY, Francis, to C. R. Gregor... 1

LEWIS, Leon, to William Lahey.... 1

METZLER, John H., to Lena Selferd. 1,200

NASH, William A., to F. J. Middlebrook 17,000

POLLAK, Ignatius, guardian, and others to Julie Pollak..... 1

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY to Mary E. Sloane, (four assignments)..... 7,750

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to C. W. Astor and others, (three assignments)..... 60,500

Lis Pendens.

ORCHARD ST, 102; Charles Isaac and others against Max Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON AV and 42d St, s w corner; Daniel S. McElroy against Josephine Van Boskerck, (action to compel conveyance.)

DIVISION ST, 117 and 117½; James H. Aldrich, trustee, against William F. Mansfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

12TH ST and 7th Av, n e corner; Magdalena Buhler against Annie D. Coffey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GOERCK ST, 125; Nathan Stimmel against Annie Bernstein, (specific performance.)

WEST END AV and 100th St, n e corner; Leopold Gusthal against Charles G. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LANE and Greenwich Sts, n e corner; Susan C. Herriman, executrix, against Robert Ernst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

90TH ST, s s, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, 76.8 ft front; Max Danziger against Frederick H. Hawkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 30 ft front; Fannie M. Updike against David Milliken, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

RYER AV, e s, 170 ft n of 184th St, —x—; L. M. Moll against Katie Hauck, owner and contractor..... $117

RIVERDALE AV, e s, 125 ft n of Rock St, 25 ft front; Lawrence Brothers against August Gohler, owner; William H. Haley, contractor 441

112TH ST, 409 East; Pasquale Zoccolo against John Ganby, owner; Thomas Tracy & Sons, contractors 42

DASH'S LANE, n s, — ft e of Riverdale Av, —x—; Lawrence Brothers against G. W. Stephens, owner; William H. Haley, contractor..... 441

CHISHOLM ST, 1,289; Joseph Pinchbeck against Herman Mertens, owner and contractor..... 277

118TH ST and LENOX AV, s w corner; Becker & Co. against James and Alexander McNish, owners and contractors 85

FORSYTH ST, 147; D. Sakarlasen against Chester F. Sparling, owner and contractor..... 525

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 84 ft n of Amsterdam Av, 38.10 ft front; O. Hausson against Robert E. Westcott, owner; S. S. Elliott and Harold Smith, contractors..... 506

Telephone Company Elects Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company was held at 18 Cortlandt Street yesterday. The following Board of Directors was re-elected:

Charles F. Cutler, Joseph P. Davis, Thomas T. Eckhart, William H. Forbes, George J. Gould, Edward J. Hall, John E. Hudson, James Merrihew, John Jameson, Charles A. Tinker, John Van Horn, William H. Woolverton, and John H. Cahill.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The State Club of New-York—To advocate, promote, and maintain the principles of Republicanism; to direct and interest in politics those who have been heretofore indifferent to their political duties, and to promote the cause of good government in the City of New-York. Directors—Jacob Rosenthal, John Siebling, James C. Crawford, Louis S. Simon, Meyer Lehman, Benjamin Weil, and Harry Miller.

Hygienic Applicance Company of New-York City—To manufacture and sell commodes and closets; capital, $10,000. Directors—Sherwood Gillespie, Samuel Oppenheim, and U. A. Elsberg of New-York City.

Mohawk Knitting Mills of Amsterdam—To manufacture and sell knit goods; capital, $18,000. Directors—J. D. Blood, James Blood, J. R. Blood, and T. C. Lindsay of Amsterdam.

People's Cash Trading Company, (Limited,) of McGrawville, Cortland County—To carry on a general mercantile business; capital, $8,000. Directors—W. J. Buchanan, H. K. Alexander, E. P. Wood, and F. A. Parker of McGrawville.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

36 & 38 Nassau St., NEW YORK. | 189 Montague St., BROOKLYN.

MAX DANZIGER, President.

Absolute protection against defective titles, by policies that never expire.
Lowest Rates; No Disbursements charged.
Money to loan at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. on good city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4%
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
Only on New-York City real estate. Moderate and fixed charges; no extras; title insurance not required.
LEWIS M. NORWOOD
135 Broadway.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
For sale, three-story and basement brick and brownstone house, 20x60. Lot, 20x100. In perfect condition and ready for immediate occupancy. Location, West End Av., near 72d St. and Riverside Drive.
For terms and particulars, apply to
A. P. CUMMING,
Att'y at Law.
55 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

4% MONEY.
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Any amount. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN.
CHEAP RATES.
HEAVY AMOUNTS, LOW CHARGES.
Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey,
111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOREST HILL, N. J.—Within 30 minutes of Chambers St. or 23d St. ferry; flagged, curbed, and macadamized streets, gas, water, &c.; houses for sale or rent; lots on easy terms; send for illustrated booklet. FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION, Newark, N. J.

NEW-JERSEY A SPECIALTY; THE ORANGES; very desirable investments; sale or rent. E. F. HAMILTON & CO., 99 Broadway, second floor.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

FOR SALE—At Woodcliff, Bergen County, N. J., an estate of 33 acres; five minutes from station; quarter mile of frontage on a good road; good water, good outbuildings; house nine rooms; shade and fruit trees in abundance; high ground; improving n ighborhood; school adjoining; very healthy; no mosquitoes or malaria; price, $5,500; $1,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises, or to owner; no other terms.
G. M. FAIRCHILD, 51 and 55 Franklin St., N. Y.

Real Estate—Europe.

FRENCH CHATEAU TO LET,
One of the handsomest between Geneva and Lausanne.
FACING MT. BLANC.
Eighteen master bedrooms, park, stables, and every convenience.
R. F. Shropshire,
44 WALL ST.

Real Estate at Auction.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., auctrs., will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, MAY 14,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
Under the direction of Lucien Oudin, referee,
1,437 BROADWAY AND 143 WEST 40TH ST.
ADJOURNED.
1,437 BROADWAY—4-story frame and brick front building, with store. Lot 24.6x60.4x25.4½x67.1½.
143 WEST 40TH ST.—4-story brick hotel building, covering lot. Size 30x94.2x30.9x88.8.
THOMAS E. STEWART, Plaintiff's Attorney, 203 Broadway.
Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
3-story and basement brick dwelling,
NO. 223 WEST 43D ST.,
between Christopher and West 10th Sts.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

TO LET—At Morristown, N. J., a cottage containing eight rooms; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; newly papered and painted throughout; barn, hennery, and other outhouses; about four acres of land, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; pleasantly and healthfully located; within easy walking distance of the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply to VAN DYKE & WISE, Bank St., Morristown, N. J.

MADISON, N. J.—To rent, furnished, splendidly-located 18-room residence; all conveniences; stable, &c. Owner, Benview, Madison, N. J.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Long Island Property.

DON'T FORGET
THAT OUR MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY AT
CORONA, L. I.,
CAN BE VISITED
ANY DAY.
FREE PASSES FOR
TROLLEY FROM BROOKLYN ON THE L. I. R.R. FROM NEW-YORK.
LOTS FROM $150 UP,
WITH GUARANTEED TITLES. MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS OR DISCOUNT FOR ALL CASH.
JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO.,
60 Liberty St., N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST.,
Nos. 209, 211, and 213.
Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.
APPLY TO
CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Avenue
New-York City.

LOFTS—One 100x50; one 50x50; light all around; steam heat and power. WESTING, 449 West 41st St.

OFFICE.—$100 a year; ground floor; 66 Grand St., near Wooster; heat, light, and attendance.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,
57th STREET AND 7th AVENUE.
Elegant furnished suites, large and small, by the Week, Month, or Year.
With or without hotel service. Apply
WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET handsomely furnished apartment. MARTIN, 200 West 57th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC,"
CORNER 5TH AVE. AND 26TH ST.
Entrance 7 West 26th St.
Desirable suits, two rooms and bath each, to let. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar St.
Agent and Attorney for Owner.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

48rd ST., 443 WEST.—Three-story and basement brownstone; twelve rooms; all improvements; pleasant block; rent, $1,100. Call 460 West 44th St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

TO RENT.—A small apartment in the fire-proof building No

IN MEMORY OF GEN. HOOKER

The Great Reunion Held at Hadley, Mass., Yesterday.

THE LITTLE TOWN FULL OF SOLDIERS

Gen. Sickles, Presenting the Portrait of Hooker to Hadley, Delivers a Grand Eulogy of the Soldier.

HADLEY, Mass., May 7.—The great Hooker reunion was held this morning in the big canvas tent on the green just across from the quaint old gambrel-roofed farmhouse where Gen. Hooker was born.

The day was ideal, and the parade was brilliant and impressive. The day's exercises began at Northampton. This old Hadley village did its full share in honoring its most famous citizen, and the broad, stately street flamed from end to end with flags and bunting.

The soldiers, in their quarters at Northampton, were awakened at 6:30 A. M. by the reveille by the Meadow City Drum Corps, and at 7:30 o'clock the line was formed for the parade. The march was up Main to Elm Street, countermarching to the station, where a special train of ten cars brought the veterans to Hadley, and another train of ten cars conveyed the visitors. The column was headed by the St. Joseph Band, followed by Company I, Second Regiment, M. V. M. Then came the Marshal, Gen. Thomas H. Dunham; Chief of Staff Major T. W. C. Rhodes; his assistants, Major W. A. Smith and Capt. E. P. Hall; Bugler Thomas Henry, Meadow City Drum Corps, W. L. Baker Post, 150 men; State College Band and cadets, 112; Commander W. M. Dickinson, United States Army; Third Army Corps of 125 men, under Commander Gen. Cheney McKeever. Carriages with visitors and guests came next, and E. L. Stanton Post of Amherst, seventy-two men, closed the procession.

At Hadley the procession was met by E. K. Wilcox Post of Springfield, 125 men; Sons of Veterans Drum Corps of Holyoke, 11 men; Kilpatrick Post of Holyoke, 54 men; George C. Strong Post of Easthampton, 30 men; Charles C. Smith Post of South Hadley, 50 men.

The procession was witnessed by 4,000 people, and the tent where the exercises were held was crowded to its fullest capacity of 3,500 people. The platform was filled with distinguished men. The programme was as follows: Invocation, Chaplain Chambre of the Third Corps; address of welcome, O. W. Prouty; response, Major William Plimley, President of the corps; welcome to Massachusetts, Adjt. Gen. Dalton; address, Henry F. Tremaine; poem, Comrade J. H. Jewett; presentation of oil portrait from the corps to the town by Gen. Sickles; acceptance of portrait by Dr. Franklin Bonney.

In the presentation address, Gen. Sickles said:

Our loyalty to the memory of Hooker is a sentiment in which affection and admiration are blended. His comrades loved him because he gave them confidence in themselves; because he made them soldiers. They loved him because he was proud of them, and jealous of their honor and fame. They admired him as an intrepid brigade and division commander, whose plume was always in the front of battle. We admired his fearless bearing, his picturesque figure in the saddle, at the head of a column, in the line of battle—the type of a soldier who shared every peril to which his command was exposed. We admired his thorough knowledge of his profession —from the duty of a soldier to the responsibility of a commander.

Gen. Sickles told of his first meeting with Hooker, and then, narrating the story of how he obtained his commission, he said:

I had raised five regiments for the war. They had been two months in camp on Staten Island, in the Bay of New-York. They were fairly drilled and in excellent discipline, but the Government hesitated to order them to the field. It was publicly declared and privately by extreme partisans that troops raised by Sickles and other Democrats would march over to Jeff Davis in the first battle in which they were engaged. My commission was not issued. I had clothed and fed my men for eight or nine weeks. When Hooker heard this, and learned that so large a body of effective troops were within six hours of Washington, and held back from the defense of the capital by mere political prejudices, he exclaimed: "The Union cannot be restored on these lines. If I had held your command in reserve at Bull Run, I would have decided the battle in ten minutes. I will see the authorities about this." I was at once ordered to Washington with my command, and my commission was issued as Colonel of the First Regiment, United States Volunteers. Thus began my acquaintance with Hooker.

Gen. Sickles spoke of Hooker's work in the early part of the war, and then told of the sobriquet, "Fighting Joe." He said:

The battle of Williamsburg gave to Hooker his well-known title of "Fighting Joe Hooker," a title always repugnant to the General. He regarded it as vulgar, rather than popular. He preferred to be estimated for his attainments in the science of war, and not for his ferocity in combat. He knew very well that there were enough "fighting Joes" and "fighting Jims" in an army without him. His ambition was higher.

When Hooker was assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac it had fallen to an extreme depth of demoralization. Nearly 3,000 officers and more than 80,000 men were absent without leave. Desertions numbered at least 200 a day. The army had failed in several campaigns. Three commanders had been superseded. Recruiting had come to a halt. Reinforcements were not in sight. The Proclamation of Emancipation had placed a new phase on the war. It was gravely dividing public opinion in the North, unfortunately spreading dissensions in the army, and discouraging re-enlistments among the two-year men, whose term of service was about to expire. Hooker brought back the absentees and restored the morale of the army, reviving its confidence in itself and its leader. He gave his army incessant occupation—the best remedy for demoralization—and in April, 1863, it was ready for another campaign, more effective than it had been at any period of the war.

The most successful commanders in our armies have been those who had the most confidence in the volunteer forces. From Bennington, in the Revolutionary War, to Appomattox, from Stark to Grant, this has been the secret of success. The armies of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan in the West, like the Army of the Potomac in the East, were almost exclusively made up of volunteers. All their work was done by volunteers. These great leaders learned to confide in them. Hooker was foremost in the Army of the Potomac for his confidence in volunteers. His brigade, division, corps, were all volunteers. He believed them capable of anything soldiers could do. He loved his commands. He exercised great personal influence over them. For him they would perform miracles, so he believed. Hooker and Kearny created the Third Army Corps.

In the conception of military operations, Hooker was audacious, original, acute; in executing them he was energetic, yet circumspect and prudent. He was severe in discipline, exacting in his demands upon officers and men; lofty in his ideal of the soldier's intrepidity, fortitude, earnestness, and zeal; yet he was generous in praise, quick to see and recognize ability and merit, as well in the ranks of his adversary as in his own. He never underestimated the Army of Northern Virginia. He always said that the discipline of Lee's army made it incomparably the most efficient force, of its numbers, ever organized. He never ceased to lament that the gentle, tender nature of Lincoln made it impossible to impose upon our armies the rigorous discipline maintained in the rebel armies. The Government of Davis, the rebel ruler, was a military despotism, inspired by his military training from boyhood.

Between Hooker and Napoleon this described the resemblance:

There are several noticeable resemblances between the operations of Napoleon at Wagram and of Hooker at Chancellorsville. Both threw vast bodies of troops across a river, between sunset and dawn, in the face of vigilant enemies. The passage of the Danube by Napoleon and of the Rappahannock by Hooker are pointed out at our military academy as the most instructive examples of such operations. Both commanders failed in profiting by the surprise of their adversaries. The Archduke Charles, as soon as daylight revealed the presence of the French army, fell back to a strong position, from which his Austrians repulsed their impetuous and confident assailants. Hooker, more prudent, took a defensive position in the wilderness, to await the capture of Fredericksburg, and the junction of Sedgwick with the main army.

Wagram and Chancellorsville were drawn battles, that is to say, heavy losses on both sides, leaving both armies effective in morale, material, and strength. There is, however, this important difference—the Commanding General of hte Union army was disabled by a serious injury, from which he never afterward fully recovered. This misfortune left the Army of the Potomac without a head. During the critical hours following the battle of Sunday morning, May 3, 1863, Hooker was tortured by pain and incapable to command. These precious hours decided the battle.

In conclusion Gen. Sickles said:

We offer you this excellent likeness of your own Hooker. We give him back to you now, not as the ingenuous youth whom you knew, but as the stern soldier of three wars—Seminole, Mexican, and Secession. We give him to you as we knew him. His character was thoroughly military. He was fit for command. He was proud of the possession of arms. He brought to it the highest accomplishments of a soldier. His manners and bearing were distinguished, yet urbane and gentle. His temper was quick, yet forgiving. He was gracious to junior officers and quick to recognize merit. He was diligent and punctilious in the discharge of duty. Toward all under his command, he was exacting in discipline; inexorable to the laggard; prodigal in praise to the zealous and diligent.

He always bowed to superior authority with the same loyalty that he demanded from his own troops. He never sulked in his tent when summoned to battle. He served McClellan, Burnside, Thomas, Sherman, and Grant, with unfaltering fidelity and zeal. When relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, the only favor he asked of Lincoln was the privilege of changing places with Meade—to command a corps under his late subordinate—so that he might share in the dangers and honors of the campaign he had begun. Lincoln said Meade objected.

If it be true that one owes something to the place of his birth, so also it is true that if a man has made good use of his life, his fellow-citizens owe something to his memory. I stand here to-day in the presence of those Hooker loved —his townsmen, his kindred, and his comrades. He was a patriot. He loved his country. He loved its defenders. He has passed into history with the great characters of '61 to '65. He was a favorite of Lincoln. He filled glorious pages of our American annals. He was a loyal son of Massachusetts. He was proud of her soldiers, many of whom he led in battle—and among all her soldiers he was the foremost. His name and fame honor this grand old Commonwealth. Let her people decree a monument to Hooker.

POTATO FARMS FOR THE POOR

Some Curious Phases of This Method of Relieving Poverty.

LONG ISLAND CITY, May 7.—Since the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Poor opened its office at 21 and 23 Borden Avenue, in this city, Superintendent Kjelgaard has seen some strange and original phases of human nature.

The object of the society is to provide the poor of New-York City with small potato farms, give them tools, seeds, and instructions as to planting and care, and then give them all the produce of the farms in return for the work done upon them.

The applicants have been many, but only sixty have gotten down to real earnest work. These people take great pride in their respective farms, and a prize of $5 in cash awaits the gardener who raises the best crop.

Mr. Kjelgaard is a Pennsylvanian, and he has been interested and puzzled by the temperaments of some of New-York's unemployed. The following conversation occurred the other day between himself and a seedy inhabitant of the big city across the way:

"Say, boss; whatcher goin' ter do fer a feller, hey?" asked the applicant.

"Well," said Mr. Kjelgaard, "we lend you the land free of charge, give you the seed, tools, and fertilizer, provide a watchman to look out for your crops, plough and harrow your land, give you all necessary instructions as to planting, and at the end of the season the crops are yours."

The indigent New-Yorker waited to hear the rest, and finding there was nothing more, asked:

"How much do we git a day for der work?"

When Mr. Kjelgaard recovered his breath he informed the applicant that he'd like to give him the earth if he could, but he couldn't. Whereupon the applicant started off a disgusted air toward the ferry to New-York.

Another queer applicant met Mr. Kjelgaard in the society's New-York office, at 185 Twenty-second Street. He seemed pleased with the farming plan.

"But," he said, "I would have to have a farm below Fifty-ninth Street, in this city, and have electric lights so that I could work evenings."

He was told that he would have to go over to Long Island City, but that his ferriage would be paid. He, however, refused to go to the "country" under any circumstances, nor could he be induced to leave New-York City.

Another applicant said he would like to take a look at the land, and, although he acknowledged entire ignorance as to farming, the land did not appear to suit him, and he wandered away.

A great many intoxicated individuals have been among the applicants. A man and his wife, both under the influence of mixed ale, applied the other day, and were directed to the neighborhood of the farms. They were not heard from again.

One applicant by mail asked what kind of a house and lot the society would provide him with, and whether or not they would feed him.

Up at the farms there have been many amusing incidents. Mr. Kjelgaard discovered one man digging holes and putting a hatful of potatoes in each hole.

"Why, my man," observed Mr. Kjelgaard, "those potatoes will never grow. Why do you put so many in the ground together?"

"I want ter win dat five-dollar prize. De more yer puts in der more yer gets out," was the logical response.

After planting one row of potatoes, a weary embryo agriculturist exclaimed: "I can't stand this! I didn't suppose I'd have to keep my back bent like this all day," and gave up farming in disgust. Others had to be prevented from using their hoes as adzes.

There have been some pathetic incidents, also, in connection with the conduct of the society's work. An old, gray-haired man, who said he was very poor, wanted an extra piece of land. Asked why, he said that a neighbor of his was ill, and wanted to take a farm, but would be unable to get out in time to do his planting. Mr. Kjelgaard granted the extra piece, and the old man and his wife have since been doing the work, not only of their own farms, but of the extra one they took for their sick neighbor.

"To appreciate what a really charitable act this was," said Mr. Kjelgaard, "one must realize that these people were so poor they could only raise the money to pay their ferriage from New-York, and yet they could think of their neighbors."

Another applicant had a wooden peg in place of his right leg, and the superintendent expressed the fear that he was unequal to the work. The man begged to be given a farm, however, and since then his fellow-farmers have constantly helped him.

One applicant the other day said he would like to have ten acres to plant.

"Have you a wife and children?" asked Mr. Anderson, the superintendent's assistant.

"Children? Wife? What do you think I am? No, I haven't, and I won't get any, either," indignantly exclaimed the would-be farmer, and before Mr. Anderson could assure him that it wouldn't be necessary to be provided with a household, he had fled out of the building.

TO TEST THE HOAR ANTI-LOTTERY LAW

An Agent of the Honduras Company Arrested in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 7.—The first steps in the case to test the new Hoar law, passed by the last Congress, to prevent the importation of lottery tickets into this country and their disposition on American soil through express companies or other means of transportation, was begun today, when Lottery Agent William P. Parkhurst was arrested on an indictment of the Federal Grand Jury.

Parkhurst is charged with having imported a ticket of the Honduras Lottery Company, successors of the Louisiana Lottery, and to have taken it on a Louisville and Nashville Railroad train between the States of Florida and Georgia to New-Orleans for the purpose of disposing of it.

Parkhurst's counsel filed a demurrer, in which District Attorney Earhart joined. It is probable that the demurrer will be overruled and that the accused man will decline to furnish bail. He will thereupon be committed to prison and application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus, as was done in the case of the United States vs. Dupre.

Judge Thomas J. Semmes of Louisiana. James C. Carter of New-York, and other prominent attorneys are understood to have been retained to appear in the case before the United States Supreme Court.

The Funeral of Thomas Rutter.

The funeral of the late Thomas Rutter of 814 Fifth Avenue took place yesterday morning from St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

The pall bearers were R. G. Rolston, R. L. Edwards, H. E. Gawtrey, John P. Townsend, August Belmont, John Sloane, J. D. Lang, Walter Shriever, H. O. Armour, Charles F. Clark, C. D. Fowler, Washington Wilson, Capt. John C. Minor, J. A. Horsey, John Duncan, and George G. Williams.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Smith, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bellows.

After the service, the body was taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

This Saloon Too Near a School.

The Excise Board yesterday rejected an application for a license made by Thomas Cairns for a saloon at 700 Third Avenue.

The parochial school attached to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes is within 200 feet of the proposed saloon, and the application was denied on that ground.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Meeting in Order to Arrange for Permanent Organization.

WHAT MR. GREEN SAYS OF THE PLANS

It Is Intended that the Garden Shall Be One of the Finest In the World—May Copy After London.

The New-York Zoological Society held a preliminary meeting yesterday at 214 Broadway in order to prepare for permanent organization.

William H. Webb was chosen as temporary Chairman, and Madison Grant as temporary Secretary, on the motion of Andrew H. Green. George G. Haven moved that Andrew H. Green, J. Hampden Robb, Charles A. Dana, Charles R. Flint, and John H. Starin be appointed as the committee on adoption of by-laws and the nomination of officers, Mr. Green to be Chairman.

J. Seaver Page proposed that this committee should also be intrusted with the duty of formulating a plan for raising the money necessary for the needs of the society. Charles S. Whitehead then moved that an adjournment be made until next Tuesday, when by-laws will be adopted and permanent officers chosen.

Those present at the meeting were Andrew H. Green, William H. Webb, H. H. Cook, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Miller, George G. Haven, F. W. Devoe, J. Seaver Page, Wager Swayne, Charles E. Whitehead, I. W. Maclay, H. N. Camp, C. Van Cott, Frederick Shonnard, Alexander Hadden, Edward L. Owen, John H. Starin, Robert L. Niles, Madison Grant, C. Grant La Faye, and William Van Valkenburg.

The New-York Zoological Society was incorporated by a recent act of the Legislature. Its objects are to establish and maintain a zoological garden in this city for the purpose of encouraging the study of zoology, for original researches in the same and kindred subjects, and of furnishing instruction and recreation to the people.

Andrew H. Green, who has taken a very active part in the founding of the society, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Our first great object after organization will be the choice of a site which may easily and cheaply be reached by the great masses of the people. The only restriction on the location of this site is a clause in the act of incorporation placing it within the city limits, north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

"This will give an opportunity to the Trustees to select ground which will lend itself to artistic landscape treatment, as well as being healthy and sheltered for the animals. The site chosen may be in one of the up-town public parks or it may be purchased from private owners, according to what seems fittest for the purposes required by the judgment of a majority of the Trustees.

"As far as possible these Trustees will be men who have shown their interest in zoological collections, and who have the zeal, learning, or leisure to advance the work of the society as rapidly as possible.

"Many of the most eminent and public-spirited citizens of New-York have been turning over this project in their minds for the past twenty years, without being able heretofore to realize their wishes.

"It is their intention to make this new zoological garden the finest in the world. They will not be content with a specimen or two of any particular genus, but will try to have every possible species which can be acclimated in this latitude exhibited under the most favorable conditions."

Mr. Green said that he had often visited the splendid zoological gardens in London, Paris, and Antwerp, and had also made occasional visits to other gardens of less note in Europe and in this country.

To his mind, the best general model to follow was the London garden in Regent's Park, making improvements upon it suggested by those of other large cities. In the London garden the animals are arranged in good-sized houses, like being placed nearest like, so that all the wading family of birds, for example, may be seen in contiguous cages.

There is also ample room in the London garden, which is filled up by numerous shrubberies, trees, lawns, and shady paths. Wherever it is practicable the animals have room to display themselves in surroundings resembling their natural habitat as nearly as possible, so that visitors may form correct ideas of the characteristics of each mammal or bird. There is also splendid snake house there, which was much frequented by the late Charles Darwin, as numerous references in his books prove.

Mr. Green regards the establishment of a superb zoological collection as one of the things necessary to the true greatness of New-York.

"We should, first of all," said he, "strive to make New-York a greater and greater commercial centre, and with the means which this brings us, develop our educational, artistic, and aesthetic features to the largest extent. We have a series of parks, which will be unrivaled when they are fully laid out; we have our two splendid museums of art and of natural history; we shall soon have a fine botanic garden and a zoological garden which will be in every way worthy of the greatness of our city."

TO SUPERVISE TORPEDO BOAT BUILDING

Assistant Constructor Rock Is Assigned to Duty at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—One of the younger naval constructors has been distinguished by a detail to responsible duty. Assistant Naval Constructor George H. Rock will superintend the construction of torpedo boats Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are to be built at the Columbian Iron Works in Baltimore.

Mr. Rock was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1891, and since June, 1892, has been on duty under Constructor Fernald at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He is a competent and efficient officer, and fully able to undertake the responsible duty to which he has been assigned.

The naval sub-marine boat, as well as the three sea-going torpedo boats, are to be built by the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, and actual work on all four vessels is to be begun on Monday next.

Passed Assistant Engineer Canaga will act as Inspector of Machinery, to remain in charge of the Government's interests until the boats are delivered to the navy. Under the contract, the sub-marine boat must be completed within one year, and the torpedo boats six months later. Public interest, which extends even to foreign countries, centres in the sub-marine vessel, which is considered by naval authorities to be entirely feasible under the design adopted, involving no prolonged journeys along the ocean bottom, but a submergible vessel capable of running along the surface at 15 knots speed and at eight knots when submerged.

THOUGHT THEY HAD AN INFERNAL MACHINE

Newark Policemen Soaked a Harmless Compass for Two Hours.

NEWARK, N. J., May 7.—A man called at the residence of William Biedermann, on Wickliffe Avenue, yesterday, and handed a box to Mr. Biedermann's daughter, saying: "Give it to your father."

The girl took the box to her mother, who opened it. A hasty glance convinced her it was an infernal machine, and she ran from the room. Summoning her son, she told him to take the box in the yard and leave it as far from the house as possible. Mrs. Biedermann, when she lifted the cover, saw what appeared to be a clock arrangement, apparently set for noon.

The police were informed, and three officers were sent to investigate. They placed the box in a tub of water, and let it soak for an hour or two. Then it was taken from the water and opened with the utmost care.

In it was a plain, every-day compass, under which was packed a quantity of newspaper.

When the father came home and learned of the matter he remembered that about eight years ago he had left a compass with a friend, who reminded him recently that he would return it soon, which he did yesterday.

M'CABE KILLED HIMSELF

This Was the Formal Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Mrs. McCabe Not at the Inquest.

The jury in the inquest held yesterday before Coroner Hoeber upon the death of ex-Fire Chief John McCabe, returned the following verdict, after being out only a few minutes.

"That the said John McCabe came to his death April 25, 1895, at 111 Clinton Place, by a pistol shot wound on the right side of face, the bullet entering the skull, and we find the said wound was self-inflicted."

The only rational explanation for the voluntary death of McCabe seems to be that advanced by The New-York Times, that McCabe preferred to die rather than be called on by the Senate investigating committee to give testimony about the New-York Fire Department that might implicate some of his comrades.

The courtroom was crowded when the inquest began. It was said that Coroner Hoeber was going to find if there was any ground for the rumor that McCabe was murdered. Mrs. McCabe, it was said, did not believe her husband committed suicide. The investigation, however, failed to disclose any facts that would seem to support this idea.

Mrs. McCabe was not present at the inquest. She sent a doctor's certificate stating that she was ill, and could not attend.

There was some stir in the courtroom when Policeman Michael Egan of the Fifteenth Precinct testified that he found the revolver after the shooting in a table drawer in the back room some distance from McCabe. Policeman Egan said that when he was on duty April 25, at 12:15 o'clock, he was told that a man had committed suicide at 111 Clinton Place. On going there he found a man lying dead on the floor with a bullet hole in the right temple. He found the revolver in a closed drawer. He examined the revolver and found one chamber empty.

William H. Stewart of 48 Greenwich Street, who was examined later, testified that he picked up the revolver from the floor and placed it in the drawer.

Coroner's Physician John E. Huber, the second witness, described the nature of the wound and said that he thought it might have been caused by a pistol fired by McCabe.

George Williamson of 86 Barrow Street, to whom McCabe spoke last, said that at about 9 o'clock he was chatting with McCabe. McCabe left him and went into a back room. Mr. Williamson said that a few moments later he heard a pistol shot, and, going into the back room, he found McCabe lying on the floor dead. The revolver was beside the body. Then he went out to find a physician.

William H. Stewart testified that he entered the clubhouse immediately after Mr. Williamson went out. He said: "I went to the clubrooms to see if any of the boys were there. Not seeing any one I went into the back room and saw McCabe lying on the floor. I thought he was intoxicated. I noticed a little blood, but I supposed he had cut himself slightly. I saw the revolver, and, thinking McCabe might hurt himself with it when he regained consciousness, I picked it up and placed it in a drawer."

Hugh McCabe, 43 Horatio Street, of Engine Company No. 19, said he knew no reason why his brother John should have sought death. He said that he and his brother were not in the habit of visiting one another. "We do not belong to a visiting family. I had not seen John since the beginning of the year."

Charles Cella of 51 South Washington Square said he went to the clubhouse shortly after 10:30 o'clock to find the "boys." He met McCabe and chatted with him for half an hour. He told McCabe that he was going down to Bay Ridge to look at a house in the afternoon, and McCabe said he would go down, too. He said that McCabe made an engagement to meet him after dinner.

Coroner Hoeber said, after the inquest was over: "I do not think, judging from the nature of the wound, and the way the body lay, that any theory to account for McCabe's death other than by suicide is tenable."

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE BEGUN

Rapid Development on Long Island Expected to Follow Its Completion.

LONG ISLAND CITY, May 7.—The rapid development of Lone Island is expected to follow the completion of the Blackwell's Island Bridge. The new bridge will bring Long Island in direct railroad communication with New-York, giving it in that respect a vast superiority over any other section that is separated from Manhattan Island by water.

While the actual work of building the bridge has been in progress but a short time, real estate has begun to feel the benefit of the structure. In this city particularly there has been a considerable rise in valuations. Property in the vicinity of the proposed bridge landing at this end has more than doubled in value, and the price is certain to increase with the progress of work on the bridge.

It is expected that the bridge will be completed and ready for use at the end of two years. Its building involves no difficult engineering problems, and that makes its rapid construction possible. The bridge will be built of steel, and will rest on six granite piers, one on each shore, and one on each side of Blackwell's Island. The piers will have a height of 135 feet above high water. The spans over each channel of the river will be 855 feet long. The span between the two piers on Blackwell's Island will be 635 feet.

The piers will be of solid masonry, the foundations being laid on a level bed excavated in the solid rock below the water. The piers will be situated within the bulkhead lines, as established for New-York Harbor in 1890, so that the structure will not interfere in any manner with navigation in either channel of the river.

The superstructure of the main spans of the bridge will consist of what is known as "through cantilevers." There will be two of these spans, and they will be connected over the river channels by truss spans. The clear height of the superstructure above high-water level at the centre of each channel will be 153 feet, being 18 feet higher than the Brooklyn Bridge at the same point.

The section of the bridge over the river will accommodate four railroad tracks, wagon ways, and passages for pedestrians. The railroad tracks will connect with the system of the Long Island Railroad, and passengers will be landed in New-York.

So far the work done on the bridge towers has been on the Long Island shore and the eastern side of Blackwell's Island. It was intended to begin work on the New-York side first, but the legal operations necessary to get possession of land, it was found, would cause considerable delay, and it was decided to start over here, where there were no obstructions to a rapid prosecution of the work.

The Long Island tower is on the Cooper place, in Ravenswood, that skirts the East River front. The old Cooper residence is now the headquarters of the corps of engineers employed on the bridge.

The caisson on the east side of Blackwell's Island is ready to receive the foundation for that pier. The crib is sunk on the west side of the island, but it will be late in the Summer before the work of putting down that foundation is started. The crib on this side is 200 feet long and 30 feet wide. It is built of logs, and keeps the water out of the excavation, where the men are at work.

It is probable that the span from the Long Island pier to the one on the east side of Blackwell's Island will be put up first, and the island span next, leaving the New-York section until the last. Work on the bridge will be kept up while the weather permits, and it is expected that by Fall substantial progress will have been made.

The plan of the bridge permits the putting together of much of the "false" work on shore, making it possible to proceed faster than if all of the construction had to be carried on from the tops of the towers.

The bridge is estimated to cost about $10,000,000. It will have the longest span but one of any bridge in the world. The single exception is the Forth Bridge in Scotland.

The immediate approaches to the bridge in New-York will be at Second and Third Avenues; Forty-fourth Street on the south, and Eighty-first Street on the north. Later it is expected these approaches will be extended to Twenty-second Street and Harlem, and that arrangements will be made to connect with the west side elevated roads, the company's charter giving it the authority to do so.

The project for building a bridge over the East River, with a central pier on Blackwell's Island, originated many years ago with Dr. Thomas Rainey, who lived on the Long Island side of the river, a short distance above the present location of the bridge pier. He is said to be still interested in the enterprise.

STILL VOTING FOR MASSEY

In Spite of His Withdrawal from the Delaware Senatorial Contest.

DOVER, Del., May 7.—Despite the withdrawal of George V. Massey from the Senatorial contest, six votes were cast for him to-day. The explanation given by his friends was that they had requested a conference with the other members to-night, and until the conference had been held they should continue to vote for him. It is not believed that the Massey men will go to either Higgins or Addicks. They will probably ask that a new man be named. The Addicks men still remain firm, and declare that it will be Addicks or nobody.

The one ballot taken to-day resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 6; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 6; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 9; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1.

The House to-day adopted a resolution not to adjourn until Saturday, May 18. The Senate is expected to concur. May 9 had been previously fixed as the date for adjournment.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Bermuda, per steamship Bermuda; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Atbara; at 10 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Franklin, from Mobile.

FRIDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1:30 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at 3 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Terrier; at 6 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship J. W. Taylor, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per J. W. Taylor.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Euclid, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Euclid";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Turk's Island, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Coatzacoalcos, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded from port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 3, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.

At our two New-York offices, up town at 1,225 Broadway, and down town at 261 Broadway, we have every facility for European and American travel. Independent ocean and rail tickets to all points, and excursions, at regular intervals. Round the World Parties leave San Francisco Aug. 24, Oct. 1, and Vancouver Nov. 11. Fall Palestine Party, per S. S. "Havel," Sept. 24. Programmes and all information free on application.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.
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CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria,	May 11, 8 A.M.	Campania,	Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania,	May 18, M.	Umbria,	June 8, 3 P. M.
Etruria,	May 25, 3 P.M.	Lucania,	June 15, 10 A.M

EXTRA.
SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM	*Teutonic, June 5, 8 PM
Britannic, May 15, 10 AM	Britannic, June 12, 10 AM
*Majestic, May 22, 3 PM	*Majestic, June 19, 2 PM
Germanic, May 29, 8 AM	Germanic, June 26, 8 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $80 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $40 to $48, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $18. Tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, May 11.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., May 25, 6 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, May 18, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

N. Y